CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,419—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	21 8
Heart Bottle	25 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	13 8

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† MALWA	2970	600	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler.	21st „
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars, regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	800	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
24th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Real	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE "KNIGHT TEMPLAR," 4,200 tons Register, SAILS for ANTWERP probably 4th May. Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light throughout. Fare Rs. 350. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2930	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2930	E. Worfelk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 2nd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 3rd May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 Per Dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11; Pints, Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, Ld.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., Ld.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

FISHING TACKLE

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
Complete Lists on Application.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SPORTING KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

POMEROY & GRENOS CHAMPAGNE,

EXTRA SEC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles .... Per dozen	Rs. 74	Rs. 83
Half Bottles .... „ „	„ 39	„ 43-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

EVERY WANT FOR THE JOURNEY, RELIABLE QUALITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

WHAT WILL CURE YOU?

FOTHERGILL'S
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Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Diseases, Skin Humors, Indigestion, Gout, Giddiness, Rheumatism, and all disorders caused by deranged condition of the Digestive Organs. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all Climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. Madon & Co., Market; and Valli Hoosan & Co., Medows Street. Kurrachee—Messrs. Jamsed & Co. Pamphlets free on application. Pills are perfectly tasteless. Easily soluble.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO.
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS NAPKINS DOYLEYS BEST BELFAST BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES .... from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use .... from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs .... Per yard	8	0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty .... each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete .... Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c. in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent "Titan" Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
April 4th, 1891.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 189'.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by Rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
(i.e.) MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th April 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th April 1891, both days inclusive.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTATE MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS NUTTALL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late THOMAS NUTTALL, Major General in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Newton Farm Wardhouse, Insch, in North Britain, on the 30th day of August, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator of Estate.
Bombay, 8th April 1891.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY MILLERS AND CORN GRINDERS.

THE Undersigned are OPEN TO OFFERS FOR SALE of the WHOLE or ANY PART of the following milling plant.

8 Stone Burr Mills, 4 feet dia for grinding wheat, rice or any corn, with bins and reels, capable of grinding 5 to 6,000 lbs. of corn per hour.

14 Roller Mills of various sizes, with wheat cleaning and washing Machines, Purifiers, Centrifugals, and necessary appliances, capable of turning out about 2,000 lbs. per hour of fine flour of all qualities.

A Vertical High Pressure Corliss Engine Cylinder 16" by 36" coupled to a pair of Horizontal condensing Engines, Stroke 75 Rev p min. Fitted with Jet Condensers and double direct-acting air pumps, capable of exerting together 200 I. H. P.

2 Loco-type Boilers, with copper box and tubes, fitted with feed water heaters, and certified for 100 lbs. working pressure.

For further particulars apply to

PATELL SETT & Co.,
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FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	„
PEKOE	0 13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
BROKEN TEA	0 10	„

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

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Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

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Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 2.

SIDNEY COLVILLE'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

(LATE OF HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.)

When he will be assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs in a grand

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS,

The Celebrated English Baritone of the INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE

In Favorite Selections from my Album of Oddities.

DANVER'S CHARMING COMEDIETTA, ENTITLED

"A CONJUGAL LESSON,"

Concluding with that Screaming Farce,

"THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS."

MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

SATURDAY, ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SIDNEY COLVILLE'S

LAST APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.

TICKETS AND PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan.	4000	23rd May, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

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MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
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Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
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From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

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David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

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Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

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BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 28th April, 1891.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Army Society ; by J. Strange Winter, ninth edition	1	4
Drifting Apart ; by Katherine S. Macquoid	3	12
Handley Cross, or the Spa Hunt : A Sporting Novel ; by Robert Surtees	3	2
Legend of Montrose and the Black Dwarf ; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (copyright edition)	0	5
Little Dorit ; by Charles Dickens ; with illustrations	2	8
Monsieur Judas : A Paradox ; by Fergus Hume	1	0
Neck or Nothing ; by Mrs. H. L Cameron	0	10
Our Village ; by Mary Russell Mitford	0	10
Pretty Miss Smith ; by Florence Warden	2	4
Saint Kentigern : A Tale of the Druids, and of early Christianity in Scotland ; by Hugh Hay.	0	10
Soul of Countess Adrian ; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	9
Tales and Legends of the English Lakes ; by the late Wilson Armistead	2	13
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life ; by John W. Diggle, M.A., with illustrations. People's edition	2	3
Christian's Start ; by William Lefroy, D. D.	0	10
Everybody's Book of Scotch Wit and Humor, classified under appropriate Subject Headings, with, in many cases, a reference to a Table of Authors, by W. H. Home	0	5
Friends in Council, first series ; by Sir Arthur Helps	0	5
Gentle Shepherd : A Pastoral Comedy, also songs and Scot's Proverbs ; by Allen Ramsay	0	10
Great Authors of English Literature : Their Lives and Selections from their Writings in three divisions :—I. From Chaucer to Pope. II. Goldsmith to Wordsworth. III. From Macaulay to Browning	2	4
History of the Caliph Vathek and European Travels ; by William Beckford, with a Portrait, full page illustrations	1	4
Indoor Amusements, Card Games and Fireside Fun, with numerous illustrations, sixth edition	1	4
London of To-day : An illustrated Handbook for 1891, the seventh annual edition ; by Ch. Eyre Pascol	2	3
Moral Culture of a Christian ; by the Rev. James M'Cann, D. D.	0	10
Memoir and Correspondence of the late John Murray, with an account of the Origin and Progress of the House. 1768-1843, Samuel Smiles, L. L. D., in 2 vols., with portraits	20	0
Men and Women of the Time : A Dictionary of Contemporaries, thirteenth edition, revised and brought down to the present time, by G. Washington Moon, Hon. F. R. S. L.	9	6
Sportsman and Naturalist's Tour in Sutherlandshire ; by Charles St. John, popular edition	2	14

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; Postage, Anna 1.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE BAKERY BUSINESS of S. SPANION on Ripon Road will from THIS DAY FORWARD be KNOWN as S. SPANION & Co.

S. SPANION.

Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY next, the 4th May, 1891, at 1 p. m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of 1200 PAIRS OF PUTTEES, required for Bombay as per Schedule No.—

Forms of Tenders with further Particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

G. B. E. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION for UNPAID PROBATIONERS will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, at 10 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1891. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, Bombay Island Sub-Division.

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Island Sub-Division.

29th April, 1891.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

	Rs.	a.
Sequah's Oil	1	8
Sequah's Cure	1	8
Sequah's Instant Relief	1	8
Sequah's Dentifrice	0	8

Can now be obtained of all

CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS

IN BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

are the best and most popular of all

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

THEY ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

SEQUAH ! SEQUAH ! !

MR. JOHN A KIRKBRIDE,
60, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY,

Is now prepared to supply the Trade,

AT LOWEST RATES,

with

SEQUAH'S POPULAR MEDICINES.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cane LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm, Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..................................$ 68,06,596·31
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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager*.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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CAPITAL...............£3,200,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

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Acting Manager.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS

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IN

VARIOUS SIZES.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

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"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve Months..............Rs. 26
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The "St James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47¼ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

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THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,

Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690	0	0
„	1885	£388,156	0	0
„	1886	£955,039	0	0
„	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
879	£4,200,395	13	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT DAMUDA STATION, B.-N. RAILWAY.

A STEAM LAUNCH in good working order. Apply for particulars to the District Engineer, Damuda District, Chakardharpur.

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,

(FACTORY No. 12.)

111, Oxford Street, London, W.

SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,

23, Rampart Row.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,

Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The only places for the genuine stuff.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	890
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1½	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26⅔	295
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-81
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x1
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	245½dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x1
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50½
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	530
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720x1
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	660	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	630xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	500xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x1
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,002½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	120x1
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	407½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,380xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	7
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-9-6
China Leaf	„ 22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-7
English Sovereigns	„ 14-5
Do. Dragons	„ 14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Bisagno (s). from Hongkong. Yesterday:—Germania (s), from Port Said; Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; and Waverly (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Virax (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Florida (s), and Amana (s), Marseilles; Calabria, (s), Antwerp; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi. &c.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 25th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 3,96,104, in the total earnings.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Bormida and the s. s. Germania entered and the s. s. Chittagong and the s. s. Calabria left the dock yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Juno entered and the s. s. Verax left the dock on Tuesday; and the s. s. Braunfels and Clan Drummond entered and the s. s. Florida left it yesterday.

Child robbed.—Massonjee Mahomedally, residing at Mody Street, reports that a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 30, were stolen from her little daughter yesterday morning, while the child was playing in the street.

House-Breaking and Theft.—Syedally Mahomed, living at Doctor Street, reported to the police that on the night of the 26th inst., his room was broken into, and a wooden box, containing Rs. 175, in currency notes, and Rs. 47 in cash stolen therefrom.

Danger of Sleeping in the Open Air.—Early yesterday morning before daylight, whilst Havan Babajee was lying asleep on the Khetwadi Back-road, a Municipal cart passed over him, breaking his jaw-bone. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille	Le Palacis de l'Industrie	Croisez.
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle	Reissiger.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Boggeti.
Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Lancers	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich	Collier.
Selection	Colleen Bawn, or the Lily of Killarny	Godfrey.
Valse	Espana	Waldtenfel.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggeti.
Polka	Flying Moments	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Gondal Mail looted.—The Gondal Mail wallet, containing letters from Gondal, Jetpur, and several other places, which left that place at 7 p. m. last night and was due here at 12 o'clock, has been looted, on the Rajkote side of Ribda, about 11 miles from Rajkote, at about 10 p. m. It appears that the runner was met by four men who deprived him of the wallet, hitting him hard on the head with *lathees*.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A Princely Rent Defaulter.—It may not be generally known that a plot of land, measuring 191 square yards, owned by H. H. Amir Abdool Rahimon Khan bin Amir Mahomed Afzul Khan Amir of Kabul, and situated in Moonshi Yakoob Street, Bombay, has been seized under a distress-warrant, for non-payment of Rs. 5-4-1, the amount of the annual ground-rent.—*Ibid.*

Charge against a Winch Driver.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Ingram prosecuted Memon Ebrahim, a winch driver, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Abdool Wahid, in the Prince's Dock, and doing a rash and negligent act. The prisoner, it appears, was driving a winch in No. 4 hold, of the s. s. Hazel Branch, when he lowered the sling holding ten bags of wheat that dropped on the complainant, Abdool Wahid, who was in the hold, and was seriously injured. Evidence in support of the charge was led, and the case was adjourned.

Assaulting a Gunner.—Arjoon Sharwan was yesterday charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court with causing grievous hurt to Gunner John Gilmore, R. A., Colaba, on the 19th of March. The facts of this case have been already reported, and do not need repetition. Mr. Shamrao Rele, who defended the accused, contended that the wounds Gilmore complained of had been inflicted in a scuffle previous to his leaving his client's shop, and by different persons. The Magistrate, in convicting the prisoner, remarked that the assault was undoubtedly committed under provocation, but not such as could justify the accused in inflicting the serious hurts he had on the complainant. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A Frenchman robbed while asleep.—Pedroo Chineea was charged by Inspector Stanford yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with picking the pockets of Thebald Henri, a French sailor. The Frenchman who knew a smattering of the English language stated that the latter robbed him of his purse, containing Rs. 2, while he was lying asleep on the steps of the Elphinstone High School. The prisoner in his defence pleaded not guilty, and told the Magistrate that he simply aroused the Frenchman to save him from being pounced upon by the police. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence adduced. Five previous convictions were produced and a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

Farewell to the Stage.—Mr. Sydney Colville, one of the leading members of Hudson's Surprise Party, has not accompanied Mr. Hudson to Australia, as it is his intention to bid farewell to the stage, and follow another profession. He is accordingly to take his farewell benefit at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday evening. He is to be assisted in the entertainment he proposes giving by a number of Bombay amateurs, as well as Mr. Arthur Luois, a celebrated baritone soloist from the International Musical Society, who has just arrived in Bombay, and who at Mr. Colville's benefit makes his first appearance in India. In addition to the musical programme, one or two amusing sketches will be played, as will be seen from the advertisement, which appears in another column, and Mr. Colville himself will give a few choice selections from his "Album of Oddities," which has made him famous as a mimic. While it is to be regretted Mr. Colville is leaving a profession in which he has made himself a favourite with the public. It is to be hoped he is making a change for the better, and that a large congregation of friends will assemble at the Novelty on Saturday to show their appreciation of his endeavours to amuse them in the past.

A Guzerati Book on Mahableshwar.—Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katruck, a wealthy merchant, and a facile Guzerati writer, is the author of a neatly got-up book on, or rather a guide to, Mahableshwar. It contains a complete history of the hill sanatarium, with a map, showing the different "Points" and a variety of other useful information. At the present hot season it will be welcome by all readers of the Guzerati language and by those who intend to pay a visit to this delightful resort. The different routes from Bombay to the hill with their respective distances and corresponding travelling expenses are given, in a practical way. The whole distance from Bombay to Mahableshwar is on an average by the different routes about 200 miles, which could be accomplished in less than twenty hours. The water is characterised by scientific men as very wholesome, as it is obtained from springs and contains iron. The mountain scenery is described as superbly charming. There are 105 bungalows, whose names are given at the end of the volume, with their varying rents for the hot season and for other times. There is a hotel for Parsees, and for the last four or five years it has been immensely patronized by them. We recommend the brochure to our Guzerati readers as a useful guide.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, 30th April, 1891.
Eve of Saints Phillip and James.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Friday, 1st May, 1891.
Festival of Saints Phillip and James, Apostles and Martyrs.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns, 432, 320 and 176.

BOMBAY THEISTIC ASSOCIATION.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the night schools of the Theistic Association took place at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, presiding. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. S. R. Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur Luxmunsingh, K. N. Kabrajee, N. G. Chandavarkar, N. G. Wellinker, S. G. Bhandarkar, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Bhalchundra Bhatavadekar, &c., Miss Acworth was also present. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, president of the school committee, read a report, from which the following are extracts:—

During the year one new school was opened at Dongri, which raises the total number to seven. This new school is in addition to the one already existing in the same locality, but it is exclusively intended for the use of the Mahars. It has been opened on trial for one year at a cost of Rs. 120, the whole of which has been generously paid by Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas, a merchant and member of the Theistic Association. On the first opening it was joined by 20 pupils and the number has now risen to 25. The generalty of the pupils are adults, above 16 years of age, and evince a desire to learn. Their studies range from Marathi 1st to the 4th book. They are almost all of them employed as labourers on the G. I. P. Railway. The committee are glad to say that in the older schools the number of admissions as well as the average attendance was larger during the last than the previous year. The total number on the rolls at the end of 1890 was 342 as against 232 at the end of 1889. The number on the rolls at any time does not, however, as was observed in the last report, give an adequate idea of the Committee's educational work in any given year, and in illustration of this remark it may be stated that though the number of boys on the school rolls at the end of 1890 was only 342 so many as 913 attended the schools during the course of the year and no less than 653 left them with an amount of elementary education suited to their requirements. The annual examination of the schools was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector in February last and that officer expressed himself satisfied with their working. The Director of Public Instruction observes in his report for 1889-90 that "the schools maintained by the Theistic Association in Bombay are reported to maintain their efficiency." The amount of grant-in-aid for 1890-91 was slightly in excess of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 283 as against 256. The total income during the year from all sources was Rs. 1,754 as. 12 ps. 7 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,061 as. 8 ps. 6. To these totals must be added respectively the sum of Rs. 527 as. 3 ps. 3, being the balance at the end of the previous year, and Rs. 1,097 as. 1 ps. 8, being charges on account of investments in Municipal Bonds of the total value of Rs. 1,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 123 as. 5 ps. 8. At the time of the last report the committee had reasons to express a regret that the amount of subscriptions and donations was diminishing year by year. They are grateful now to acknowledge that during the year just over there was an improvement under both heads. The donations received during the year under report and up to date during the current year amounted to Rs. 552. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore had given Rs. 200; Professor W. Wordsworth, Mrs. John Jurdine and Mr. Damodar Gordhandass had given Rs. 20, 50 and 120, respectively.

Some songs having been sung, the prizes were distributed, and Mr. Acworth, in addressing the assembly, said that when his revered friend Dr. Atmaram Pandurang came to him last week and asked him to take the chair on the interesting occasion of the distribution of prizes, he had told the Doctor that he should be exceedingly pleased to do so, as he felt it to be an honour to be asked to take the chair at such a gathering. At that time he was wholly ignorant of the work the Theistic Association were doing in connection with their night schools, but now that he knew exactly what the work of the Association was in regard to those institutions, he counted it among the highest honours to be asked to take the chair that evening. It had been a surprise to him that, in his position as Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bombay, he had never heard until a fortnight ago of the existence of the seven night schools of the Association; but now that he knew the facts of the matter he found that language failed him to express what he felt was due to Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and the other gentlemen who had supported such a noble, beneficient, and valuable work. He felt himself at a loss to find terms in which to express his appreciation of the services of these gentlemen who he found had carried on the work in such a quiet manner that although the schools had been working for so long, he never heard of them. In continuing his remarks on the unobtrusive way in which the education of the scholars had been carried on, and the manner in which the schools had been supported he alluded to the words that they who bestowed charity should not let their left hand know what was done by the right hand, which, he believed, had been the object borne in mind by the members of the Theistic Association when they so admirably supported the work now being carried on with such success, and which had been a work carried on, not for the sake of worldly praise, but for the sake the object itself, which was the enlightenment of their poorer fellow-creatures. Such an object was one which the speaker felt assured was dear to the hearts of all Englishmen, and many of these he believed would know what had been the position of England during the past twenty years in regard to the general education of the masses. In his younger days there was no system in force in England—he was not speaking of Great Britain—for the compulsory education of the people which was due to the tenderness of Government at the time for the liberty of the subject; but since that time the matter had been carried forward so that compulsory education was now general throughout England. They knew that education was not compulsory in Bombay at the present time, and now found that the deficiency was being made good in this city, as had been the case in England, by means of night schools. The speaker said he could bear testimony to the work done by, and the advantages of, night schools, as he in his younger days had taught for a period in such schools in England. He was therefore able to appreciate what the Theistic Association had done and was doing in Bombay in that direction, and when he looked at the list of gentlemen who formed the committee of the night schools, he found they were all Hindoos of high caste and good education, and knowing as he did what high caste and low caste meant, he could not too warmly express his admiration for the manner in which such gentlemen had devoted themselves to the education of their poorer fellow-creatures, regardless of their caste or creed, as he (the speaker) found from the report that in addition to members of their own community, Jews, Christians, and Mhars were being educated at their schools. He could accordingly, therefore, only regret—and he mentioned the matter with a certain sense of astonishment—that the work of the Association had not been brought to his notice before, so that he might have had an opportunity of subscribing to so deserving an institution. However, in future he hoped that the subscription book would be sent to him regularly, as he felt assured that among the shower of such books that came round to him there was none that asked for support to a more deserving work than that of the Theistic Association schools. Referring to the remarks set forth in the opening passages of the school report, the commissioner said he was not quite sure whether the committee had been quite wise in keeping their work so much in the back ground, as he considered it was not desirable that every measure should be passed by that would tend to swell the coffers of the Association; but at the same time he asked them to consider whether it was advisable to make the work done by that body too prominent, adding that he or any of the other gentlemen present could take round a subscription list; but the question was whether they might not be placing the Association in a false position by so doing. He saw many gentlemen present who were members of the Corporation, and he felt assured that they knew that it was extremely easy to raise an agitation in regard to any particular matter, and perhaps work the press in accordance with their views; but the speaker asked. Was it in the interest of the present Association to go out of the way to swell the funds? which he believed, could only be done in this manner at a sacrifice. They should rather be careful—the work having gone on so well for so long, and they having got every pie of value out of every rupee—how they cultivated greater notoriety, for if people subscribed money to the work they would naturally desire to know how it was expended, so that the Association would court investigations, as notoriety meant public responsibility, as was shown by the balance sheet and audit. Of course it was for those connected with the management of the schools to consider whether it was desirable to make the work too public; but his private opinion was that it was not worth their while to do so, as they had better go on increasing the good work they had already done, and wait patiently for the results instead of being in too great a hurry "to rush into figures and make fools stare." He was not, however, for a moment contending that they should not court publicity from the Government Examiner and the Government grant, as the visits of the Examiner and the payment of the grant from Government stood on quite a different basis, as they proved the credit the association claimed for itself in the report, which credit the chairman hoped would be increased from year to year, and would be accompanied by an increased grant and an expression of approval from the Examiner at the work done by the schools. Mr. Acworth said he hoped it would not be the last time he should be asked to take part in the annual meetings of the Association, and was surprised to find that so many of his friends like Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Mr. Jhosi and Mr. Chandavarkar, had been connected with the work for so long without his being aware of it. It was a work which would be rewarded with higher honors than that bestowed with memberships of Council, C. S. I.'s, or C. I. E.'s; and it was deserving of the highest praise and honour as being initiated by them, and forming quite a new departure which was foreign to the prejudices of the country, and he (the chairman) wished it every success. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Chandawarkar a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Acworth for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

THE GOA ELECTIONS.

A correspondent telegraphs:—The election of a Deputy at Salsette, Goa, commenced on Sunday, and was concluded on Wednesday. A military force, which was despatched to Margaum, at the requisition of the Administrator of Salsette, was withdrawn to Pangim. On a subsequent requisition from the Regedor at Raia 150 soldiers were despatched on Friday, the 24th, with strict instructions from the Governor-General not to interfere in the elections. His Excellency sent his own delegates, including Senhor Taborda, Chief Secretary, to watch the proceedings of the elections, promising to visit the polling stations in case of disturbance. As there was no breach of order the Governor-General did not go to Salsette. An attempt was made at Benaulim to form a separate assembly, but was suppressed. At Curtorim Senhor Theophilo, barrister-at-law, of the Loyola party, was ill-treated, and received some bodily injuries. An attempt is reported to have been made at Margaum to tamper with the ballot-box. With these exceptions the election went off smoothly. At some circles, Mr. Christovam Pinto has been elected by acclamation. In course of Thursday the probable result of the voting may be known, but the result will not be officially announced until Sunday. According to popular belief the voting has gone in favour of Mr. Pinto.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain Donald Young, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Naples, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Mussowa and Suakim, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Germania, 1,947 tons, Captain W H Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr Amedee Girond as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain G Orengo, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hongkong, with a general cargo, Madame Sainoper and two natives as cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Calabria, 2,030 tons, Captain J Kennedy, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Sayers, child and 2 infants, Captain and Mrs Hayes and Son, Mr and Mrs Cooper, and Miss Wagentneiber.

The steam-ship Clan Drummond, Captain N Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Talbot, Miss E Talbot, Miss A Talbot, Mrs. Cresswell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Puntheki, Mr. Godrich, Mr. Murphy, Mrs Murphy and child, and Lieut Deberry. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Amana	2049	Kilgour	B	W & A Graham & Co
„ Hoseinee	993	Raffin	C	P S N Co
„ Carrie	1163	Clausen	F	W&A Graham & Co
„ Pemba	986		G	M. Mackenzie.
„ H. Branch	1690	Lee	H J	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Juno	1547	White	K	W&A Graham & Co
„ Surat	1676	Nacoda	M	P & O S N Co
„ Blenheim	1546	Chadwick	N	W& A Graham & Co
„ Congo	1891	Rogers	O	F Muir & Co
„ Florida	2019	Young	P	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Acme	1398	Marshall	Q	W&A Graham & Co
„ Wai		Nacoda	alongside	Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ponani		Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Krishna		do.	do.

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Huzara	1335	Stebbing	M Mackenzie.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Singapore	2131	Parodi	2	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Venetia	2725	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
„ Scotia	2931	Cato	6	E. Bates & Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Jani
„ Kt. of St. George	2999	Bevis	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ethiope	1905	Taylor	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Terra	1778	Peterson	10	C Edulji
„ Iser	1415	Burgoyne	11	W&A Graham & Co
„ Aston Hall	2225	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kt. Templar	2705	Pain	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Calabria	2030	Kennedy	16	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Bisagno (s)	Orengo	Hongkong, April 7.
29	Germania (s)	Thomas	Port Said.
	Clan Drummond (s)	Harrison	Liverpool.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Verax (s)	McDowell	Hamburg, &c.
	Florida (s)	Young	Marseilles, &c.
	Calabria (s)	Kennedy	Antwerp.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Marseilles.

The steamer Hoseinee, Captain Raffin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Mussowa and Suakin,

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
„ Braunfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
24 Clan Macpherson s. Gourlay .... Liverpool, March 24.
25 Maharaja s .... Wright .... Rangoon, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Steamers Commilla and Shahzada.
April 25.—Steamers Bhopal, Mirzapore, Rockcliffe, Maharani, Plassey, Golconda and Karamania; and ships Holt Hill, Duchalhurn and Lowther Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.
27 Niemen s .... Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

April.
27 Clan Macarthur s.. ...... London.

The Shah is not only a prose-writer, but has also some pretensions to the character of poet. One day, having completed a poem which particularly delighted him, this autocratic monarch deigned to read it to one of the most prominent men of letters attached to his household. "What do you think of it?" he asked, after reading his verses aloud. "I do not altogether like the poem," was the candid reply. "What an ass you are to say so!" exclaimed the offended sovereign, and there was certainly much wisdom in the royal words, for the misguided critic was forthwith ordered to the stable to be flogged. A few days later, the Shah, having written another poem, once more desired to hear the opinion of the learned scribe whom he had consulted before. Hardly had he read a few lines of his latest lucubration, when the learned man turned abruptly away and prepared to run out of the room. "Where are you going?" thundered his Majesty. "Back to the stables!" cried the critic in desperation. So amused was the King of Kings by this repartee that he forgave the delinquent, and forbore to have him flogged a second time.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 29.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—20 cases whisky, Damodar Ratansey.
Nubia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Souza and Fernandes.

From London.

Peninsular s—110 cases portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 120 cases sherry, portwine, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Huzara s—40 cases whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 50 cases champagne, Secretary, Byculla Club; 21 cases whisky, Sorabshah and Co; 35 cases medicine, John A Kirkbride; 35 cases provision and castor oil, A H Goolam Hoosen; 33 bales printing paper, M A Esabhoy and Co; 45 packages writing and printing papers, H Abdoolally; 4 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 75 cases candles, O Damodher; 2 casks provisions, M Mathew and Co.
Chatfield s—14 cases claret, A N and C S Co-operative Society.
Rome s—13 packages provision, &c, Sodder and Co.
Ravenna s—29 cases champagne, Secretary, Byculla Club.

From Antwerp.

Huzara s—2 casks and 50 cases brandy, and 40 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjoe.

From Charentie.

Ravenna s—40 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee Lackdawalla; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Penninsular s—35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Bordeaux.

Labourdonnais s—25 cases cognac and 25 cases champagne, Sorabshah and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 29.

For Liverpool.

Acme s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nensey Khairaz; 106 bales cotton and twist, waste, Owen and Okell; 50 bales cotton, M Motilal; 46 bales cotton, G. Dwarkadass; 4 bales cotton, Roysee Amerchand; 16 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 2,410 cwts turmeric, A. Hassum.
Aston Hall s—24 bales wool, M Gangjee; 300 bales cotton fly, Ramdass Dossa; 120 bales cotton fly and 50 bales cotton, S Jewraj, 8,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For London.

Peninsular s—680 cwts jowaree, A Blascheck and Co; 115 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Dewjee; 230 cwts olibanum, A Chuglanee and Co; 18 casks chutney, M Poonjajee and Sons; 1,650 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.
Scotia s—1,824 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 3,999 cwts caster seed, Beyts Craig and Co; 17 cases mace and 5 cases rampatree, C Chutoorbhoy.
Siam s—9 cwts ivory, P Khoosal.

For Hamburg.

Ethiope s—2,000 cwts meal-bones, R Caderbhoy; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 28 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 30 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodiliar and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Braunfels s—999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 990 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, Croftwells and Co; 660 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,073 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 490 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Iser s—6,999 cwts rapeseed, and 999 cwts mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Germania s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khrairaz and Co; 2,231 cwts rapeseed, and 2,600 cwts wheat, S L Batliboi and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 177 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.
Bendi s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 26 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

For Bremen.

Braunfels s—310 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hull.

Congo s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Terra s—8,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lancashire s—3,192 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 70 cwts gum, K Khooshall; 4,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Kt Templar s—3,423 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Amand s—4,285 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—117 cwts iron piece, R Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,910 cwts linseed, and 1,258 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 182 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,370 bales cotton, and 1,400 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 905 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—199 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers. 276 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Peninsular s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Leghorn.

Singapore s—100 bales, cotton, Durst and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Venice.

Peninsular s—700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Port Said.

Blenheim s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat. A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Odessa.

Aston Hall s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—70 cwts cloves, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay N M Co; 97 cwts olibanum, and 18 cwts cloves, L Chuttoo; 107 cwts olibanum, H A Mowjee; 62 cwts cloves, 45 cwts fennelseed and 10 cwts bysabhole, Yue Lun Ching; 27 cwts fish and sharkfins, C Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 67 cwts fennelseed, 1 cwt horns, 10 cwts cudoor, 25 cwts khismiss, and 90 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 40 bales twist and 1 case Cambay stone, A C Esmalljee; 29 bales twist, P F Tatati; 207 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 6 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 23 bales twist, The Union Mills Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 79 bales cotton, J. M. Sowjeebhoy and Co.; 60 bales cotton D P Marker; 250 cwts onion, The Onion and Co; 21 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
Bisagno s—30 tons old iron, and 500 cwts onion, Allana Moosa; 157 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 61 bales cotton, and 125 bales twist, C Ebram; 125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 735 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 175 bales twist, C Ebram; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 29 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 900 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 64 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Venetia s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 212 cwts sandlewood chips, C Versee.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, and 235 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 53 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 24.

Cunningham, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from Calcutta.

April 25.

Lovell, Major, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
MacGeorge, Lieut, 5th Bo Cavy, on leave, from Jacobabad.

April 28.

Orr, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.

April 29.

Forde, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Ootocamund.

DEPARTURES—April 25.

Lawrence, Major, Bengal Kings Dgn-gds, on leave, to England.
Lovell, Major, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Cunningham, Surgn-Major Bengal I M S, on leave, to England.

April 29.

Vigors, Capt, Ms, 2nd Dev Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

1. There will be Squad for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

1. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lce Sergt C. B. Robinson, "C." Coy, from 1st April to 1st May, 1891.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEA HEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL, 1891.

1. The barometric readings all are corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the pas 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number o miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·879	N	5	94·0	66·1	58	0·18	5·99	+3·02
Agra	29·890	N W	6	102·5	75·0	50	..	2·91	+1·75
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·824	N N E	6	103·4	74·6	31	..	2·79	+0·86
Jhansi	29·839	N E	4	103·5	78·2	37	..	1·48	..
Jacobabad	29·873	E	5	95·5	73·2	41	..	4·89	+4·17
Karachi	?	W S W	11	92·7	77·8	?	..	8·28	+6·83
Ajmere	29·902	N E	5	96·3	74·6	47	..	3·10	+2·21
Deesa	29·870	W S W	8	102·4	75·3	57	..	0·70	+0·27
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·858	E N E	11	98·8	71·6	51	..	3·20	+2·40
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Saugor	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Raipur	29·802	W S W	9	102·9	78·6	34	..	5·63	+3·12
Nagpoor	29·845	S	6	105·3	77·9	23	..	8·25	+5·48
Amraoti	29·860	S W	5	104·3	75·8	17	...	3·28	+1·08
Akola	29·86	N W	8	105·7	73·2	29	..	3·99	+1·03
Surat	29·932	W S W	L	98·2	71·0	65	..	0·08	—0·17
Malegaon	29·902	W N W	8	103·3	68·3	47	..	1·06	—0·55
Bombay	29·925	N	9	89·4	78·0	76	..	1·58	+0·71
Poona	29·918	Calm	9	102·8	65·9	26	..	5·72	+3·56
Sholapore	29·896	N N W	10	104·7	73·0	29	..	8·83	+6·50
Ratnagiri	29·903	N W	11	90·2	75·4	73	..	1·35	+0·36
Belgaum	29·898	E S E	3	96·3	65·8	49	..	8·18	+4·45
Goa	29·925	N W	12	89·0	81·0	75	..	1·96	..
Karwar	29·912	N W	6	90·3	77·2	73	..	2·35	—1·04
Mangalore	29·924	N	4	92·3	81·9	72	..	2·16	—2·12
Calicut	29·925	Calm	7	91·3	77·5	76	0·05	10·96	+0·27
Cochin	29·931	Calm	M	91·2	74·6	80	0·46	14·97	—0·57
Bangalore	29·913	S W	1	92·2	70·5	51	...	11·55	+5·35
Secunderabad	29·867	NW	6	102·3	73·9	54	..	4·47	+1·23
Masulipatam	29·896	S	2	95·7	78·0	78	..	12·25	+3·51
Bellary	29·874	NW	8	103·5	79·8	49	...	5·01	+1·87
Cuddapah	29·878	S S E	..	105·2	82·9	53	..	4·21	—3·24
Madras	29·905	S	12	87·2	79·1	76	...	6·27	—18·84
Coimbatore	29·899	S	2	91·8	72·8	82	..	4·57	—3·39
Trichinopoly	29·910	Calm	3	101·6	79·8	60	..	13·24	+0·18
Negapatam	29·902	S	5	91·5	81·8	76	..	17·77	—15·90
Colombo, (28th)	[illegible]	S S W	7	89·0	76·0	72	0·03	38·96	—1·95

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has increased rapidly in Rajputana and the North-West Provinces, but has changed by small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings continue to be highest on the West Coast and probably lowest in the North-West Provinces. The isobars show no change of any importance. The barometer reads above the normal average over the whole country, the excess being considerable in Rajputana and the North-West Provinces. Winds are very variable to-day. The force has been strong at Madras, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Amraoti, 12 at Agra and Sholapur, and 10 at Karwar and Akola. The maximum temperature is below the normal average in several districts, the deficiency amounting to from 7° to 12° at Madras and Jacobabad. The highest maximum was 106° at Akola. Night temperature variations are generally small over the greater part of the country except locally at Malegaon, Sholapur, Cochin and Akola, where the deficiency amounts to from 4° to 5°. The lowest temperature last night was noted at Belgaum and Poona (66°). Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are partially cloudy at Bombay and in the south of the Peninsula. Rain amounting to nearly half an inch has fallen at Cochin, and at Calicut and Delhi there have been light showers. A low pressure area appears to exist in the North-West Provinces, and thunder-storms are probable. In the south of the Peninsula the skies are gradually becoming clear, while everywhere else fine clear weather generally prevails.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 18th April was 228, against 222 and 244 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 117. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 23 in the two preceding weeks; the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There was no death from small-pox during the week, and none in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 24 respectively, against 83 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum, against 29·5, the mean of the last five years.

Giving evidence before the Labour Commission now sitting in Sydney, Mr. Dibbs, a banker there, said he calculated that in New South Wales alone there must have been during the three and-a-half months of the recent strike something like a million and a half of money lost to circulation. Mr. Dibbs says the squatter is the most unfortunate man in the colony, and his distress would have been much greater but for the fact that a great amount of English capital had come to the colony during the last five years.

"FORECAST is better than hard work." In laying out your day's work always include SAPOLIO in your estimate. It lightens labor.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
PROFESSOR MURTUZA,
THE IRON MAN OF THE WORLD,
WILL ON
THURSDAY, THE 30TH APRIL, 1891.
GIVE A SERIES OF HIS
SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.
AMERICAN ILLUSIONARY PROGRAMME,
ORIENTAL MAGIC,
MAHDI'S KHARTOOMIAN FEATS,
Caucasian and Moorish Surprising Wonders.
First appearance of the
RENOWNED "IRON MAN,"
THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

In his marvellous feats of strength, surpassed by none. Throwing a Cannon Ball, 70 lbs. in weight, and allowing the Ball to fall on his body from a height of 30 feet. Balancing three Balls of different weights on a tripod on his teeth, chin, &c., and allowing the Ball to drop on different parts of his body.

Concluding with catching a 19-Pounder shot fired from a Steel Cannon, within 50 feet space.

The Manager offers the sum of 1,000 Rupees to any one who will come forward and catch the Ball when fired from a Steel Cannon.

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 2, 1, and As. 8.
Skating from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Performance commences at 9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have for sale a good collection of Ladies' English-made Gold-cased Watches at exceptionally low prices. From Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Makers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ON VIEW.—At Middle Colaba, Mr. P. BRENWALD'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, 1st May.

BUTTER, SCOTCH, in Packets, just received, 4 annas each. TWISTED BARLEY SUGAR 12 annas per lb. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, New Improved Heavy AIR GUNS, No. 0 and No. 2 B, with extra sight and range-able sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 120 yds. Large bore, with case complete, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (English). One of the coolest, and most pleasant in the Fort. Every Convenience. Large Verandah, First Class Table, every comfort. Moderate Terms. 29, Church Gate Street, over Fort Reading Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. JANNI's Valuable English Furniture, Piano, E. B. Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED, Respectable European or Eurasian GIRL, TO TEACH three little BOYS, three hours per day, in Colaba. "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Couple of Good Arab or Persian GREY HOUNDS. Apply to "F.," care of this Office.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8. —BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER, deeply interested in India, will be glad to receive an INDIAN LAW-STUDENT to read in his Chambers and to reside with him in London. Terms reasonable. Address "Dennis," care of J. K. R. Cama, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—One English-built BOAT fashion state CARRIAGE, by Windower, as good as new, and a pair of GREY WALERS. Quiet in Harness. Apply MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate, Fort.

TO LET.—HOUSE, with large Compound, near Byculla Station. Rent Rs. 120. Apply "A. P.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-frame strong nonstruction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

PIANOS.—A few thoroughly good and reliable Instruments lately returned from Hire and offered at very low Prices to clear. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
all agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh consignment of best Limoge Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner and Dessert Services, also very choice after Dinner Coffee Cups.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW at 18 MARINE STREET.

TRAVELLING.
DUST.
GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse eeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND WHITE JACCONETS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Motilal Mugonlal the undermentioned packages of grey and white goods—

About 198 bales 36 in 38½ yds grey shirtings.
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 18 cases 38 " 18 " white jacconets.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED GAS FITTINGS, CEMENT, ORSIDUE, COTTON WICKS, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms 21, Meadow Street, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1891, at 2 p.m.

On account and at the risk of Dossajee Noorbhoy—
3 casks wrought iron galvanized gas fittings, consisting of elbows, bends, tees, sockets, couplings, nuts, from 1½ inch to ½ inch in size.
On account of the concerned—
100 casks vulcano cement.
H J No 5—1 case orsiduc.
2 " cotton wicks.
2 " gold stones.
4 " gold leaves.
1 " 4 dozens, daily time-pieces, chiming music nickled silver for office use.
1 " Turkish towels.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCH GATE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE HOUSE OF LATE SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th May next, at 5 p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell on the premises the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Peerozbai, wife of Nowrojee Eduljee Soortee and others, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given to her in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1883.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Church Gate Street, on the southern side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 159, New No. 5009, old Survey No. 71, and New Survey No. 9360, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Rustomjee Merwanjee Billimoria, on or towards the west by the house of Cursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla, on or towards the north by the rear portion of the house of Dadysett, and on or towards the south by the Church Gate Street, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 20, Ward No. 1339, and street No. 22, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, April 30, 1891. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

MONEY would appear to have become somewhat easier in London yesterday, as Consols recovered ¼ per cent. of their recent fall, being quoted at 95⅝; while the market rates of discount were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 3⅜ all round. Silver remained at the previous price of 44½d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £73¾ for the former, and £75¾ for the latter; while in New York the metal was ⅛ cent lower at 97¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89 dollars. Indian Sterling Loan in London remained at 106½. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 94½. Exchange on London was a centime higher, at francs 25·29.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet all round last evening, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were again unchanged both for American and East Indian Cotton; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. down for all deliveries, including May-June, and 1-64d. thereafter. The day's Imports were 48,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 8⅝ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but July Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 13,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season and those for the preceding two years in the same time:—

	1891	1890	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	13,000	4,000	10,100
Three days' do.	32,000	8,400	17,600
Since 1st inst.	6,530,000	5,653,100	5,395,600

We have had a quiet market for the staple here to-day, and little business has been done, and that, with the exception of 400 bales of Bengals, taken for export, at Rs. 154 per candy, entirely for local spinners' account. The Mills have bought 1,300 bales, consisting of 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 140-54¼; 200 Kutch, at Rs. 141-44; and 100 bales each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 168; Khangaum, at Rs. 148; and Untni, at Rs. 159 per candy. With the exception of that for Belatee which is Re. 1 per candy lower, prices are unchanged.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more enquiry to-day at the reduced rates; but only a moderate business has transpired, and the tone of the market keeps quiet.

SEEDS also have become quiet, and transactions have been upon only a small scale, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are 1 to 2 annas per cwt. lower at our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0	to Rs. 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 8-4-0	to " 8-6-0	"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7-15-0	to " 8-2-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 7-0-0	to " 7-4-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,295	bales.
Wheat	74,035	cwt.
Linseed	28,397	"
Rapeseed	15,235	"
Gingelly	1,964	"
Poppyseed	2,764	"
Groundnuts	11,019	"
Castorseed	1,752	"

FREIGHTS are steady: but little demand now exists for tonnage, and no fresh transaction of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with Bank Demand quoted 1-32d., and three months' sight Credits 1-16d. lower than yesterday's closing rates, say at 1s. 4 13-16d. and 1s. 5 1-16d., respectively, and the feeling has since been quiet, with little business doing, at a further drop of 1-32d. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce, and it was reported at the close that 1s. 5d. had been done for ready delivery of Credits. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·79⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a slight reduction from last evening's final quotations for Four per cents., closing rates this evening having been 105⅝ for Cash and the Settlement, and 105¼ for the 1st June account. For the other denomination 107¼ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have remained quiet in tone, with little doing on any line, and we repeat our last quotations in almost every case.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

151-91—Little, S, F and N—Ebrahim Hajee Sheriff and another vs Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistry—T A Bland.—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

98-91—Jefferson, B D & K—A Lasasoo and another vs Govindjee Vulubdas—Thakurdas, D and C.
337-90—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla vs Narrondas Purmanund—Mansuklal, D and J.
58-91—Conroy and B—Memon Mohomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane E and H.
474-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another—Pestonjee and R and T and D.
661-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.
551-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodher Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.
632-90—Ardesir H and D—Junmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayajee Assana—Janardhen and A.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Consent Decree.

327-84—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs Revett-Carnac and another—W and G, & A H & D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

616-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moola Hassonally—Pestonjee & R—Part heard.
341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.
724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassum.
576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyebjee and D.
101-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ram Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.
607-90—Roughton and B—Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Haji Cassum Balladina—Jefferson, B D and K.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	85·2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour, ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	5	20 p.m.	4	51
Teheran	29	2	8 p.m.	...	36
Suez	29	2	30 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th April, 1891.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	45	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th April, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·841
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	W. SE, S, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	198

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—April 24, at Bedford, the wife of Wm. Cuthbert Anderson, Indian Midland Railway, of a son. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMSON—April 27, the wife of A. L. Williamson, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CULLEN—April 21, at Benares, the wife of W Cullen, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, of a son.
LESLIE—April 21, at Tundla, the wife of R F Leslie, Assistant Engineer, E I Railway, of a son.
MATTHEWS—April 22, at Dhariwal, the wife of W H Lennox Matthews, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, of a son.
SHINE—April 23, at Allahabad, the wife of J M F Shine, Medical Staff, of a son.
WEARING—April 21, at the Eden Sanitarium, the wife of F A Wearing, of Tukdah Tea Estate, Darjeeling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEYDEN—HAMBLIN—April 22, at St Bartholemew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev T D Gray, Sergt-Instr Hy Heyden, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Sergt-Instr T A Hamblin, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY's adventure at Beira has secured—as it was doubtless deliberately intended to do—the removal of all opposition to the free navigation of that Pongwe River of which we made mention a couple of months since. Another and somewhat similar incident, which eventuated in the seizure of the Countess of Carnarvon with "a hunting party" on board was also no doubt designed to force the hands of the Portuguese and open up "Fairest Africa" to the British flag and Cape enterprise. Beira, as we have already pointed out, is a port on the estuary of the Pongwe, where there is a Portuguese custom-house, and it derives its new-found importance from the fact that it is the gateway or guardhouse of a tidal river which is navigable for seventy miles inland for steamers of seven-feet draft, and for sixty miles further by stern-wheel steamers and flat-bottomed boats carrying merchandise. The mouth of the Channel has been buoyed by the Portuguese; the harbour is one of the best on the east African Coast. Luckily for Beira, but perhaps unluckily for the Portuguese, that port is the nearest to Fort Hampden, at the northern extremity of Mashonaland—an immense tract of gold-bearing country which was occupied in 1890 by Sir John Willoughby, or, to be more exact, by Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather, of the Royal Enniskillen Dragoons, who was in supreme command of a party of well-armed "road-makers," while Sir John was the Staff Officer. The story of the occupation, as told by Sir John himself in one of the reviews, shows that the episodes at Beira have a real importance in furthering a daring and well-conceived enterprise for the opening up of Africa to the white race. The writer, with exemplary candour, avows that the object of the expeditionary force was the occupation of some hundred thousand miles of the fairest and richest part of Southern Africa. "I venture without apology," he writes, "to lay before the public a short account of how we, the British South Africa Company's expeditionary force, entered and occupied Mashonaland," and brought that magnificent country within the influence of British civilization, "and drove one more nail into the coffin of slavery." There were, of course, collateral inducements, such as the abundance of game, a perfect climate, the richness of the soil, and "last, but not least, evidence of gold reefs." For this El Dorado the Portuguese on the east, the Boers and the British on the south, were competitors, Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, a Zulu race, was at the head of twenty thousand troops and was known to be jealous of any intrusion of gold-seekers. The most experienced officer in South African warfare—Lord Wolseley—told Sir John Willoughby that an expedition from Cape territory northward through the heart of Mashonaland, over which Lobengula claimed supremacy, with the Boers on the one flank, and the Portuguese on the other, ought not to be less than seven thousand strong. The march and the work was done by a force, which all told, did not number seven hundred men.

A year and a half ago Lobengula, under the masterly guidance of Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, granted the "Rudd Concession," which gave permission for a road to be made into Mashonaland with the object of settling and prospecting for gold. Lobengula in granting this little concession was apparently influenced by the fear that he would not be able to resist much longer the pressure of the Portuguese, the Boers, and the British. Indeed, a Boer expedition, 1,500 strong, was said to be on the point of starting for Mashonaland; but it has never been heard of since. It is one thing to get a concession to make a road through a well-nigh inaccessible country, and quite another to turn it to practical account. It was just possible that Lobengula or his warriors might show fight if a large expedition entered his country; and small parties would be subject to rough treatment from jealous subordinates. Even the proposal to arm a force "not too large to arouse the jealous suspicion or fears of the neighbouring monarch, but sufficiently strong to keep up communications along the road, and protect itself from treachery or any possible attack unauthorised by the King," was abandoned as being likely to excite too much suspicion on the part of Lobengula and "as open to misconception at home as an act of unnecessary provocation." It was eventually decided "to equip a small armed road-making party"—only this and nothing more. By March, 1890, three gentlemen had contracted to raise a fully equipped force of pioneers, 150 strong, "and with the assistance of that well-known African hunter, Mr. Y. C. Selous, to make a road into the heart of Mashonaland." To support the one hundred and fifty armed road-makers, the Company enrolled on the banks of the Macloutsie River on the borders of the Matabele country, a body of five hundred police to be kept in readiness to go to the assistance of the "pioneers," should the Matabeles prove treacherous, and continue the work of opening up the country. Lord Salisbury's Government was of the opinion that an expedition of this character was strong enough to provoke suspicion too weak to overcome opposition. It was then decided at the instance of Sir H. Loch, the High Commissioner, doubtless by the advice of his Prime Minister, to place the expedition under a military officer, and make it sufficiently strong to guard against surprise The road-makers took with them Gatling and Maxim guns, and sundry seven-pounders. They also carried with them a dynamo with its engine for search purposes at night, and other appurtenances, the like of which had never been used by road-makers before. The Macloutsie River, which was the base of operations, is nearly eight hundred miles north of Kimberley, and on its banks three weeks were spent in teaching the police mounted-infantry drill, with skirmishing, and bayonet exercise. This camp of exercise was pitched at an elevation equal to that of salubrious Matheran being 2,270 feet above sea-level. The climate was healthy for men, but deadly for horses, which suffered from two African diseases with a strong family likeness to glanders. The "dikkop" rapidly disorganises lungs, heart, and liver. Every attempt to discover the cause of a cure for this deadly disease failed. Sir John Willoughby is certain that a large fortune awaits the discoverer of a cure or "even a preventive." Of 160 horses attacked, only five recovered.

Following the Stanley precedent, the expedition was divided into the advance and the rear column, but here the parallel ends. Colonel Pennefather led the advance, and Sir John followed some days later. For weary weeks the marches were through difficult regions, and had not a Bechuana chief provided cattle, the rear column would have found it impossible to get on. There was great dread of the Matabeles amongst the weeker tribes, who were afraid to manifest any friendliness to the "pioneers," lest they should suffer for it afterwards. Sir John owns to a great scare when Mr. Colenbrander, one of the South Africa Company's agents, came into the camp with an order in the form of an ultimatum from King Lobengula, directing the expedition to turn back "or take the consequences." The rear column had then 150 miles of broken bush country between it and the advance. Colenbrander went forward to give the same order to Colonel Pennefather, who made forced marches to reach the open country, sending a message to Sir John Willoughby to push on and join him. Later on, there was a second scare; a native stating that Lobengula was awaiting them in the bush. This also fortunately proved a false alarm for before emerging into the open country, a difficult pass, twelve miles long, at an elevation reaching 3,600 feet, had to be traversed—"as awkward a piece of country in the face of opposition as I have ever seen." Mr. Selous called the pass "Providential Gorge," in recognition of the fact that by the mercy of Providence the expedition was not attacked in it. Once in the open country, where the Gatlings and the Maxims could play, the danger was over. We hear nothing of the road, which was never made; but the whole region is spoken of with rapture; the climate is healthy and bracing, the soil rich; an immense region which Europeans can colonise, where horses, as well as men enjoy good health. Gold is so plentiful that in the course of twenty-four hours, one of the pioneers obtained a tablespoonful of gold and a small nugget. The experts unanimously pronounced Mashonaland to be one of the three great gold areas in the world, with prospects exceeding anticipation. Three hundred prospecting licenses were issued almost immediately and well-equipped prospecting parties soon followed the pioneers. Sir John himself, on his return to Kimberley, got together a private prospecting party. Having traversed Mashonaland and found that there was an urgent need for a road through it, the road-makers proceeded to erect a fort—the fourth of the kind established by them at different points on the route. It was erected near Mount Hampden. It was called Fort "Salisbury, "in honor of him to whose kind aid and patriotic sympathy the young Company owe so much." The Company's flag was hoisted and received a royal salute from the seven-pounders. From Fort Salisbury a party was sent to discover a suitable road to the coast by the Pongwe River. The distance from Fort Salisbury to Pongwe Bay is four hundred miles; one hundred and thirty of which can be traversed by steamers on the navigable river, and thirty miles of which is practicable for railway or steam tramway. The difference of transport from Capetown to Fort Salisbury by the land route, as compared to the transit from Fort Salisbury to Capetown *via* Pongwe, is as sixty-five shillings per hundred pounds, and ten shillings and eight pence. This explains the importance which attached to the opening up the Pongwe route a few weeks later to Fort Salisbury and Mashonaland. On this point the Portuguese Government has now given way. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has triumphed all along the line. Sir John Willoughby has good reason for congratulating the Cape Premier upon the prompt action that "secured for England Fairest Africa, which, but for him, would have been annexed by the Portuguese, the Boers, or the Germans."

A COUPLE of years ago the well-known scientific agriculturist, Dr. Augustus Voelcker, came to India, commissioned by the Secretary of State to inquire into the condition of agriculture in this country, and to offer such suggestions as might lead to its improvement, "more particularly that which might result from the teachings of science. "Dr. Voelcker's report is not yet in its entirety before Government, but in a paper which he has contributed to the *Quarterly Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he has stated some of the chief conclusions which he has drawn from his observations in India. They should be welcomed for many reasons, and chiefly because they disappoint the expectations that prevailed when he came out that Dr. Voelcker would take too "scientific" a view of Indian agriculture, that he would look at the low farming of India from the standpoint of the high farming of England, and would generally contemplate Indian problems through English spectacles. It is due to him to say that he in no way fulfils any of these expectations. Like Professor Wallace, who came to India and wrote a book about Indian agriculture, he went back to England with conclusions which may very well be summed up in the old saying, "It is no use teaching your grandmother to suck eggs." He is of opinion that the agriculture of India, generally speaking, is excellent; and that how to improve it is a harder problem than how to improve English agriculture. "More than this," he says, "I have seen numerous instances of as fine and careful cultivation combined with fertility of resource on the part of the ryot as is to be met with in the best parts of our own country . . . . . I therefore unhesitatingly dispose of the ideas which have been erroneously entertained that the ryots' cultivation is primitive and backward, and say that nearly all the attempts made in the past to teach him have failed, because he understands better than his would-be teachers the particular circumstances under which he has to pursue his calling." Sir George Birdwood will gladly note in this an echo and endorsement of his teaching in "The Mahratta Plough," the type and symbol of fitness of Indian methods of cultivation for the Indian soil and the Indian climate. Dr. Voelcker, indeed, specifically approves of the Indian plough as the most suitable for its purpose. We will quote what he says on the point, though it be at length, as it may be a long time before we again have so authoritative a deliverance upon this interesting point:—"Though there may be instances where deep-ploughing would be effectual, I believe that in the great majority of cases the native system of ploughing is the one best adapted to the conditions, and that, were a furrow-turning plough used, the result would be to lose a great deal of the precious moisture. Again, if the soil be at all stiff, the slice turned up by an English plough would speedily become baked in the hot sun and remain a brick rather than soil. The native ploughing, on the contrary, pulverises the soil, and the repeated going over the land, while it costs the cultivator no more (for the bullocks and the labour are his own) enables him to get that fine tilth which is essential to him, and thereby he does not lose the moisture. Frequently with a furrow-turning plough it would happen that weeds, instead of being torn out as they would be by the digging action of the native plough, would be buried, and there are many of these in India which would speedily spring up again and form a dense matting." Sir James Caird has just called attention to the necessity of converting the agriculture of India from an exhaustive to a restorative system. Unfortunately Dr. Voelcker modestly admits that he cannot at present give a definite reply to the question whether under the system of cultivation pursued, the soil of India is undergoing exhaustion or not. However, we cannot complain if even on so important a question as this he has gone back to England, as he came out, with an open mind. We can at all events appreciate the candour with which a gentleman who was expected to do a little "cussing" for his fee has bestowed nothing but approval upon the methods of Indian agriculture.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have done a useful thing in calling attention to the shortcomings of the local postal service. Following the Chamber's example, and speaking of things as we have found them, we have to point out that the sister service is as seriously in need of criticism and amendment as any part of the operations of the Post Office. The Telegraph Department has spared us the trouble of sending test messages; with these it supplies us with embarrassing frequency. Our experience of the ways of the Telegraph Department during the last forty-eight hours will serve to show what the Department can do to make itself a nuisance and an infliction upon those who depend upon it for efficiency and celerity. One press message, which was handed in at the Allahabad office on Tuesday evening at five minutes to six, was delivered in Bombay at a quarter-past four yesterday morning, too late to be of any use. Another, handed in at six the same evening, was delivered here at six yesterday morning; a third, handed in five minutes later, arrived between eight and nine yesterday morning; a fourth, handed in at ten minutes past six on Tuesday evening, was brought to us yesterday morning at a quarter past eleven, taking just seventeen hours and five minutes. A few weeks ago a message that was handed in at an office in the Central Provinces at noon on one day was delivered here at eleven o'clock next morning, being beaten by several hours by messages put on the wires by the same correspondent three and four hours later. We seem to be within measurable distance of accomplishing a feat which hitherto only Turkish Telegraph administrations have accomplished with success—the feat of making a telegram run a bad second against a slow train, and we have sent some of these belated messages to the Director-General of Telegraphs in order that he may be prepared for the triumph that seems in store for his Department. A letter which we published on Tuesday shows that if the Indian Telegraphs are destined to snatch the laggard's prize from the Turks it will not be by a fluke, but as the result of deliberate preparation for dilatory transmission. We take our correspondent's statement as it stands, not because we have any official statistics with which to confirm it, but because our own experience supports us in the belief that great pains must have been taken to bring the Department to the low level of efficiency to which it has been reduced. The Bombay office, it is evident, is discreditably undermanned. The work has increased beyond the strength of the staff, and no steps have been taken to establish a reasonable equation between the number of messages and the number of signallers who are engaged to transmit them. Perhaps, however, we have less reason to grumble than the overworked signallers who are kept on duty from ten at night until ten next morning. We have not to go far in search of the cause of the delays by which the Department is bringing discredit upon itself. The administration, in trying to do the thing cheaply, is doing it badly.

THE G. I. P. traffic returns last week beat the record, for the second time this year; the increase in the total earnings as compared with the corresponding week last year having been Rs. 3,96,104. This is unprecedented—as unprecedented as the aspect of the Wari Bunder goods yard, where the masses of wheat and produce that are piled up make a remarkable spectacle. Sir David Barbour, in his Budget statement, forecast an improvement in the railway receipts of the current year, and his anticipations are being verified so far as the G. I. P. line is concerned.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, commanding the Bombay District, and Mrs. Budgen, were present at the Town Hall last night, and distributed the prizes to the Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the successful competitors in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. There was a very large attendance, both of officers and guests, in the hall. After the distribution, dancing was indulged in to the strains of the Bombay Volunteer band to an early hour. Further details will appear to-morrow.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A better selection could not have been made by the Government of India than the appointment of Mr. James Craig, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, first grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer and P. W. D. Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, in the room of Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E. The Hyderabad local administration has lost a most valuable and energetic official. Central India is to be congratulated on getting an engineer of rare abilities. His connection with the Hyderabad P. W. D. since July 1866, and the many reforms established during that period have received commendation, especially in connection with the scheme of the Cavalry barrack at North Trimulgherry, and other important works. As Executive Engineer of the East Berar Division (Amraoti), he was known for the strict and impartial discharge of his multefarious duties. Mr. Craig is never happy unless he has lots to do. The Central Indian Agency, having eight P. W. D. divisions to work, will find the new Superintending Engineer here, there, and everywhere. The work is not new to Mr. Craig, as he officiated as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. some time ago.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, April 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes run at Newmarket this day :—

Lord Alington's Common	1
Mr. Houldsworth's Orvieto	2
Lord Durham's Peter Flouer	3

INFLUENZA IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 29.

The influenza epidemic which has been raging in the north of England has now reached London. The disease is of the same type as that which prevailed last year.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has left Grasse on her return to England.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

PEKIN, April 28.

The Chinese authorities have definitely refused to accept Senator Blair as the United States Minister to China owing to his violent anti-Chinese speeches in the Senate.

FUNERAL OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

BERLIN, April 28.

The body of the late Count Von Moltke was to-day conveyed by the Head-quarters Staff of the German Army to the railway station from whence it will be taken to-morrow to Kreisan for interment.

An imposing military procession was formed, the Emperor William, King Albert of Saxony, and the Royal Princess following the hearse on foot.

Prince Bismarck was not present.

THE PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

CAPETOWN, April 28.

H. M. S. Raleigh, the flagship on the Cape Station, left here to-day for the East Coast of Africa conveying a number of field guns and a large quantity of military stores.

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THE RELIEFS OF 1891-92.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The following transfers are arranged :—Royal Horse Artillery, B Battery, from Meerut to Pindi K from England to Lucknow ; P from Lucknow to England ; and T from Pindi to Meerut.

Field Artillery—2nd Battery from Agra to Lucknow ; 6th from England to Saugor ; 9th from Cawnpore to Agra ; 31st from Barrackpore to Cawnpore ; 43rd from Lucknow to Barrackpore ; and 78th from Saugor to England.

Mountain Artillery—No. 1 from Murree to Jutogh ; No. 2 from Mandalay to Jutogh ; No. 5 from Jutogh to Quetta ; No. 7 from Quetta to Mandalay ; and No. 8 from Jutogh to Murree.

Infantry—2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry from Quetta to Mhow ; 2nd Battalion Middlesex from Mhow to Quetta ; 1st East Lancashire from Sitapur and Benares to Lucknow ; 2nd Border Regiment from Chakrata to Mooltan ; 2nd Scottish Rifles from Lucknow to Jubbulpore and Saugor ; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire from Jubbulpore to Umballa ; 2nd Wiltshire from Mean Meer to Jhansi ; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers from Raniket to Cawnpore ; 1st Battalion Devonshire, from England to Chakrata ; 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from England to Dagshai.

Native Cavalry—3rd from Cawnpore to Fyzabad ; 4th from Fyzabad to Cawnpore ; 9th D-L from Nowshera to Peshawar ; 12th from Mooltan to Sealkote ; 13th B. L. from Meen Meer to Nowshera ; 14th B. L. from Sialkot to Ferozepore ; 15th from Peshawar to Mooltan ; 16th from Jullunder to Mean Meer ; 17th from Ferozepore to Loralai ; and 18th from Loralai to Jullunder.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—No. 5 from Peshawar to Rurki ; and No. 6 from Rurki to Peshawar.

Native Infantry—3rd from Fort William to Lucknow ; 5th from Lucknow to Benares ; 12th from Benares to Fort William ; 16th from Agra to Alipore ; 17th from Alipore to Agra ; 25th from Peshawar to Sialkot ; and 37th Dogras from Sialkot to Peshawar.

Punjab Frontier Force—No transfers are announced.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

PORT SAID, April 28.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, April 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, April 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, April 29.

H M S Boadicea sailed for Aden yesterday.

Mail steamer Malwa, from China, arrived.

Austro-Hungarian Loyd's mail steamer Selene, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	75¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

April 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Tacua, Arica, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar on the noon of Thursday, 30th April.

Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

General Collett wires from Manipur on the 27th that the three columns met at the Manipur palace between 10 and noon to-day without opposition. The palace buildings were deserted, but the inhabitants had remained in the adjacent villages. Our troops are all housed in the palace buildings. The Regent and his brothers fled last evening. Enquiries are being made about them. The Regent sent me a letter this morning, declaring his freedom from all responsibility in the murder of our officers, and his willingness to be judged by a commission of British Officers. All British subjects in captivity are alive and well.

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

The Tammu Column, with General Graham and staff, left Tammu for Lockchoo early on the morning of the 23rd, reaching their camp about 11 a.m. the following day. The march was continued to Tenghaphul, but five of the King's Royal Rifles were unable to proceed, owing to sunstroke on the march to Tenghaphul. The new Chin village at Nepi was found deserted. The head man came in and tendered his submission, which was accepted. He was then sent to call in his villagers and to send in the head men of other Chin villages that were found deserted. The column arrived at Palel on the 25th, and shortly afterwards Captain Drury, 2-4th Goorkhas, who was reconnoitring towards Thobal, sent in word that he had hemmed in about a thousand of the enemy in an earthwork, five miles north of Palel. The earthwork was nearly surrounded by marshy land, and could only be approached from two sides, and even then a strean with steep banks had to be crossed. Two hundred of the 2-4th Goorkhas, and two guns, were at once sent out. The guns shelled the earthwork from a hill one thousand yards distant, while the infantry, under Captain Drury and Captain Carnegy, advanced. The Goorkhas and the 12th Burma, led by their officers, gallantly stormed the works and killed many of the enemy, besides which a large number were killed by the 12th Burma Mounted-Infantry. Twenty-six dead bodies were found inside, and fifty-two outside the earthwork. The enemy fought stubbornly, and the fighting was hand-to-hand for some time. Our loss was heavy. Captain Drury and Captain Carnegy of the 2-4th Goorkhas, Lieutenants Grant and Cox of the 12th Burma, Subadar-Major Kulpatti Gurung, 2-4th Goorkhas, Jemadar Berbul Nagarkote, 43rd Goorkhas, one havildar, one naik, and two sepoys of the 2-4th Goorkhas, and two sepoys of the 12th Burma, were severely wounded. Jemadar and Adjutant Keraram and Sepoy Dalia Thapa, of the 2-4th Goorkhas, were killed. The force was to advance on Thobal the following day, when more resistance was expected, as the enemy are reported to be entrenched there six thousand strong.

Colonel Rennick, commanding the Cachar Column, telegraphs that he occupied the village of Naraingaon on the 23rd, after forcing his way through the Lannatol defile with two hundred and seventy of the 43rd Goorkhas, ten of the 18th Bengal Infantry, ninety of the 42nd Goorkhas, one hundred of the 44th Goorkhas, one hundred and twenty of the Surma Valley Police, and two guns No. 8 Mountain Battery. The guns were brought into action at 9 a.m., when the enemy opened fire from their first stockade, which they abandoned. The moment Captain Cowley with the 43rd Goorkhas crowned the heights, the column was engaged from this point up to 3 p.m., turning positions and clearing away barricades formed of felled trees, extending for over half a mile. Meanwhile Captain Butcher and Lieutenants Williams and Cole, with their Goorkhas, executed a turning movement by the left of Hangai, a precipitous and rocky stronghold thoroughly commanding the road, and held by the enemy, who were two hundred strong. The movement was so successfully carried out that the enemy precipitately evacuated their position for fear of having their retreat cut off. A few volleys were fired at them, and their commander was wounded and made prisoner. Captain Boileau and Captain Dun were in actual command of the operations. Colonel Rennick occupied Bishenpore on the 24th, and marched into Manipur on the 27th, a little more than an hour before General Collett entered the town ; the advance guard of the Tammu Column approaching the town from the south. At the same time the palace and magazine were found to have been destroyed. The Regent and the Senapati had fled, and the town was deserted. The Silchar Column is already under orders to return to India.

* RANGOON, April 28.

General Graham arrived with the Royal Rifles at Lochawe on the 24th. He sent a letter to Manipur demanding the surrender of the prisoners, and directing them to be sent over to meet him at Thobal on the 26th. Major Leslie, Commanding the Palel Column, has reported on the 24th that three thousand of the enemy are entrenching themselves on the Thobal Road. General Graham ordered him to reconnoitre. He was to have attacked on the 26th. The Durbar being angry with the village of Thattsingh for supplying us paddy and rice sent 200 men to punish the village. Major Leslie sent out Captain Rundall, with 100 rifles and 40 Mounted Infantry, who drove the enemy, killing seventeen and capturing two. No casualties occurred on our side. A telegram from Palel *via* Tammu tells of the severe engagement on the 25th. General Graham had just arrived at Palel when Captain Drury of the Goorkhas, in command of the reconnaissance towards Thobal sent a word that he was hemmed in by a thousand of the enemy in the earthwork, five miles to the north of Palel, asking permission to attack them. Captain Drury had at the time 50 Goorkhas, 50 of the 12th Burma, and 43 Mounted Infantry ; and the enemy's position was such that the only line of retreat was closed by Captain Drury. General Graham sent two guns and two hundred men of the Goorkhas to Captain Drury and Captain Carnegy then attacked the earthwork, the guns keeping up hot fire. The Goorkhas and the 12th Burma stormed the position, and after a desperate conflict carried it. 128 of the enemy were killed in and around the stockade, and a large number were killed by the Mounted Infantry. The enemy finding every means of escape cut off fought desperately, and hardly a man escaped from the stockade. Our loss was heavy. A Jemadar and the Adjutant of the Goorkhas and one sepoy were killed. Captain Carnegy of the Goorkhas was severely wounded on the thigh, Lieutenant Grant, of the 12th Burma, on the neck, Lieutenant Cox, of the Mounted-Infantry on the shoulder, and Captain Drury on the hand from a clubbed rifle ; altogether twelve were wounded.

* Appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

A MODEL NATIVE STATE.

Miraj, though the capital of a state, is not a town which many travellers know much about, beyond the fact that at the railway station, provided notice be given well beforehand, a very good dinner can be obtained during the journey on the Southern Mahratta Railway between Poona, Belgaum, and Hubli. And yet it is a place well worthy of at least a flying visit by the traveller. Though the old fort, said to have been built by the Bahmani kings during the fifteenth century, may be the only object of great historical interest, one finds much to claim attention in the more modern features of the town. Had an address been presented to his Excellency Lord Harris, as was the case at most of the places he passed through during his recent tour in the Southern Mahratta country, drawing his attention to the conditions, the trade, and features of the place, and had he gone through some of the streets and public buildings he would undoubtedly have termed Miraj, or Meeruj as it is sometimes called, a model native town, as his predecessor Lord Reay was pleased to call it on a visit he paid to the place about three years ago, and it has been very much improved since then. The town hall and other public buildings, with their beautifully laid-out gardens, fountains, and fish tanks, markets, and clean streets are worthy almost of a European city. The public buildings are certainly not large, but they are neat, if not elaborate, in design, and admirably suited to the requirements of a town with a population of some 26,000 inhabitants. Nothing pleases Government more, as Lord Harris remarked over and over again, in the course of his utterances during his tour, than to see a Native State flourishing, or a municipality doing all it could to help itself on towards necessary improvements. And that is just what the Municipality of Miraj is doing, with their energetic president, Mr. Calian Sitaram Chitray, at their head. One who knew the town of Miraj a few years ago would hardly recognise the place on visiting it at the present day. One often associates the streets of an Indian town with squalid citizens lounging sleepily about the doors of their dwellings, and innumerable unpleasant odours all "variegated and well-defined." Little or none of this do we find in Miraj. Between good sanitation and the unusually regular habits of the people, the streets are so clean and free from evil odours that it is a pleasure to drive or walk through them. Water, that necessity a plentiful supply of which it is so difficult to get in many law-abiding parts of India, the town of Miraj has a good supply of, while the quality is excellent as well, and in the centre of the town is what is called the *pan-poi*, from which throughout the hot weather the inhabitants of this well-looked-after town can always obtain a fresh supply of cold drinking water.

And now to take a walk through the place and see what is to be seen. From the railway station a broad, level, and well-macadamised road, only recently constructed, leads to the town, and this road it is meant to convert shortly into a street, with roomy and well-planned houses and offices on either side. Indeed there are some buildings there now occupied by State officials and other servants. This is indeed setting an example to Indian towns, whose streets are frequently too narrow to allow of good health being maintained, and from want of proper looking after rough and dirty. In the planning and placing of several buildings considerable forethought has been displayed. How often does a traveller find on arriving at a station that the dak bungalow where he would like to spend the night is so far removed that he prefers wrapping himself in his rug and making a rough wooden form his bed? How often are the post and telegraph offices so far out of the way, that they are only reached after much time and trouble have been expended? Here at Miraj, they are all, the travellers' bungalow, the Post and Government Telegraph Offices, as well as the dharamsala for travellers within a stone's throw of the railway station. The travellers' bungalow is comfortably furnished, as such bungalows go, and as Miraj market is famed for good mutton and vegetables, if nothing more, there is no danger of a good meal not being obtained. Proceeding further into the town, we find that all the public buildings are within easy reach of one another. The markets, of which there are three, for grain, vegetables, meat and fish, one being named the Calian market, after the present chairman of the Municipality, are spacious, well-planned, and models of cleanliness. They are always during business hours crowded with bustling buyers and sellers, conveying the impression to the stranger that Miraj is a thriving town, which it undoubtedly is. Near the markets we find the Court-houses, Civil and Criminal, a single-storeyed building, built in the form of a square, with a spacious and cool quadrangle in the centre. The rooms are not large, but they are very well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements have been well looked after. Miraj, too, has followed other municipalities' who are anxious to progress with the advance of civilization, in opening up a well-furnished dispensary, in charge of a thoroughly competent physician. The feature of the town, however, is the town hall, with reading room and library, and museum adjoining, surrounded by the public gardens and zoological collection. The exterior of the building, though not a particularly elaborate piece of architecture, can certainly lay claim to some neatness of design. The interior may not be very spacious either, but it is well ventilated through long, gothic-shaped windows, and the decorations are simple but tasteful. The reading room and library is in two portions, one for native literature and the other for English. In the room where English journals are kept, there are to be found the current numbers of several of the more prominent daily and weekly newspapers, illustrated periodicals and magazines, and that these are always well thumbed before the week has passed, and the mail brings a fresh batch of literature, speaks volumes in itself for the progress of education in Miraj. But the education of the young of the town and State is well looked after. There is a high school where English is taught and pupils prepared for the university, there are four vernacular schools, and one Sanscrit school. In the matter of education there are two points on which Miraj is to be specially congratulated. One is the attention that is being devoted to the education of young females, for whom there are two schools, which it would seem are being conducted successfully, and the other point is that they have anticipated the Governor's advice wherever he went not to neglect the education of the lower classes. For low caste boys a school has been provided in Miraj.

Returning now to the gardens, like the other places in the town, they do not occupy a great deal of space, and in this the Municipality has exercised some wisdom. Though little fault can be found with their water-supply and drainage they still wish to improve them, so that they must needs be careful how they deal with their funds in improving the appearance of their town. Recognising that while there is nothing that beautifies a town so much as a well laid-out garden, there are few luxuries which run away with more money ; they have, therefore, but a small garden to maintain, and being small they can always find funds to keep it in an attractive condition. It is very prettily planned, and cunningly contrived fountains throw up sprays in the middle of small tanks, in which fish can be seen disporting themselves. There is nothing very remarkable about the zoological collection, though there are some beautifully-plumaged birds that Bombay might envy for the Victoria Gardens. The museum is worthy of special notice as it contains many curious models and specimens of local workmanship, though at present it has been despoiled of its finest curios for the benefit of the Kolhapur Industrial Exhibition, towards the success of which Miraj has contributed to no inconsiderable extent. And while referring to this it is pleasant to note the very friendly terms on which those neighbouring States of Kolhapur and Miraj exist. The assistance Miraj gave to Kolhapur in helping on the exhibition was one instance, but much stronger was the co-operation in the construction of the new line between Kolhapur and Miraj. How often is the construction of a railway delayed for years and years owing to the difficulty of the acquirement of land by one State from another ; But there such difficulties did not stand in the way, the Chief of Miraj helping on the enterprise by granting the necessary land, and likewise giving up his right of jurisdiction. Truly Miraj is a State which deserves to flourish.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER FATALITY.

The excitement in the Parsee community arising from the deaths of the two Parsee ladies on Saturday last, continues unabated ; and the three Gujeratee dailies contribute to it in no small degree by publishing each morning, with sensational headings, minute details of matters more or less connected with the fatality. They repudiate most strenuously the conclusion arrived at by the police officers on grounds which appear to them to be unanswerable. The zeal and anxiety of the police officers, especially Mr. McDermott, Superintendent of Police, are acknowledged in terms of approbation, more especially because, even after his second report to the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent has not relaxed his efforts to arrive at the truth in the matter, but has been working night and day in search after it. Enquiry is now being made into a report which was circulated on Saturday, to the effect that the deceased were followed up the Tower by a Parsee and two Mahomedans. A young Parsee named Manekjee Aslajee Daroowalla was sent for and examined and then allowed to go home. He was again sent for about 3 p.m. on Tuesday, was further examined for some time, and was for about an hour and a half taken to some other place for the purpose of making enquiries, being brought back to the bungalow of the Superintendent about 11 p.m. His relations appeared to have taken alarm at his long-continued absence, and they went to the bungalow of the Superintendent, who allowed Manockjee to go home with his relations. But he is still kept under police surveillance. He is a young man, about 23 years of age, and is said to have inherited a small fortune some time ago. He has had no occupation hitherto, and appears to do no work of any kind. He was stated to bear a questionable character, but the police enquiries have not elicited anything to damage his character. He is said to be a relation or friend of a "certain person of considerable local influence," and this circumstance is supposed to have created a good deal of prejudice against him in the minds of most Parsees.

The friends and relations of the deceased ladies have not only engaged the services of Mr. Craigie, solicitor, to conduct the enquiry on their behalf before the Coroner, but have also retained Mr. Inverarity with the same object.

Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, who with Dr. Nadirsha examined the bodies of the two deceased on Saturday evening, has been interviewed. He describes the marks he witnessed, and gives his reasons in detail for firmly believing them to be evidence of an outrage committed upon the two ladies. He as well as the other doctor profess their readiness and willingness to assist in the enquiry, and to appear as witnesses whenever they may be required to do so. Their theory is said to find support in an unexpected quarter. An experienced Parsee gentleman, who was present at the inspection of the bodies of the two ladies by the Coroner and his jury, and at the examination by Dr. Sidney Smith, declares his opinion that the deaths were owing to an outrage upon the two ladies. He says he saw distinct nail-marks on the throat of one of the ladies, which could not possibly be marks made by buttons or glass bangles. He further says that on the body of the other lady there was unmistakeable evidence of her having been outraged.

Considerable surprise is expressed at the refusal of the Commissioner of Police to avail himself, in the interests of justice, of the offers of rewards for the detection of the supposed culprits, from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor-Camdin. It is believed by some that the postponement of the acceptance and publication of the offers until the conclusion of the Coroner's enquiry might have the effect of making away with evidence which would be forthcoming now, and which might evaporate with the loss of time. What possible harm can accrue by the immediate publication of the offer, except to the supposed culprit or culprits, is considered to be a question to which there can be only one answer.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 28.

The first gymkhana of the season was held on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the entries for most of the events were good. The Governor and Lady Harris honoured the meeting with their presence, his Excellency taking part in and winning the tent-pegging competition with Colonel Rhodes, as shown below :—

1st Event.—"Tent-Pegging."—By half sections. Three runs each half section. Usual points. Horses or ponies.

H E the Governor	Capt Jervis
Col Rhodes	Capt Gott
Dr Croly	Capt Cox
Capt Minchin	Capt Foster
	Capt Fowle

Mr Creagh
Mr Bell
Mr Cookson

2nd Event.—"Record Stakes."—Competitors to start with their ponies properly saddled and to come in bareback, carrying their saddles. About a quarter-mile round a flag to be done without dismounting.

Capt Minchin	1
Capt Jervis	2
Capt Cox	0
Capt Fowle	0

3rd Event.—"Ladies' Thread-needle Race."—Each competitor to be nominated by a lady who will thread his needle. Ponies to be held by syces.

Miss Prendergast's nomination (Capt Cox)	1
Miss Mackinnon's nomination (Mr Cookson)	2
Miss Cunningham's nomination (Capt Fowle)	3
Miss Howard's nomination (Mr Bell)	0
Miss Mackinnon's nomination (Mr Davis)	0
Miss Morris's nomination (Mr Fawcett)	0
Mrs Foster's nomination (Col Rhodes)	0
Miss E Prendergast's nomination (Mr Creagh)	0
Mrs Von Donop's nomination (Capt Jervis)	0
Miss Croft's nomination (Dr Croly)	0

4th Event.—Skittle, "Lloyd-Lindsay Competition."—Teams of two. Jump one hurdle, dismount, break one bottle each with stones, mount, and jump a second hurdle. Time, competition, and points for style.

Col Rhodes Capt Cox	1
Capt Fowle Capt Jervis	2
Dr Croly Capt Minchin	0
Mr Davis Mr Trotter	0
Mr Cookson Mr Bell	0

5th Event.—"Saturday to Monday Stakes."—Competitors to start with coats on, buttoned up and carrying a bag containing a night-shirt. Gallop to a point in front of the grand stand, dismount, take off coats, pack them up in the bag, put on night-shirts and gallop to the winning post, carrying bags with the coats inside About quarter-mile.

Col Rhodes	1
Capt Jervis	2
Dr Croly	0
Capt Fowle	0
Capt Cox	0
Capt Minchin	0
Mr Trotter	0
Mr Fawcett	0

This event caused great amusement, some of the garments and night caps being very chaste and tasteful. Our "Week" is to come off in May, commencing on Monday, the 18th, when we hope some more sportsmen will turn up.

The following race has been added to our prospectus :—

"The Substitution Race."—Rs. 99. For galloways c-bs, 14 hands, others 13-3. For ponies that have never started for a race, value Rs. 50 or over.

The Madras Hunt dinner on Saturday was an unqualified success. There was some excellent speechifying, and the feast was not unduly prolonged. The circulation of the subscription list resulted in the collection of a sum of Rs. 2,080 towards next year's expenses.

The International American Monetary Commission, which was organised in Washington in January last, brought its sittings to a close on April 3, without effecting its object.

No fewer than 30 issues of newspapers were stopped in Finland last month by the censors.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon ; Col. Merewether, in the absence of Sir Henry Morland, presiding, and there being also present Col. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, N. N. Kabrajee, Mooljee B. Bharbhaya, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and Harkissondass Narrotamdass.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S LIVE STOCK.

Memorandum No. 1684, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, requested the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 6,982-8, from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 24 bullocks that died, and 90 which were sent to the Pinjrapole—total 114—during the quarter ending 28th February last.

Mr. K. M. Shroff called the attention of the Committee to the great mortality in the live stock of the Health Department, and said it was a serious matter and required carefully looking into. If they calculated on the same amount of live stock dying every quarter, they would find that in three years the whole stock would have gone. Two years ago the matter was considered, and at that time it was decided that the animals, having to do heavy work, should have increased rations. It would be well, Mr. Shroff considered, to have a report as to the result of those measures, before the amount in question was written off, so that some explanations could be given to the Corporation when they were asked to confirm the action of the Committee. He, therefore, moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed for a week or fortnight, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a comparative statement of the mortality of the live stock of the Health Department, together with the number consigned to the Pinjrapole during each quarter of the last three years, and also to furnish a report on the working of the system of giving increased rations to a number of animals, as recommended by the Committee of the Corporation appointed about three years ago.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded, and the motion was adopted.

INSURANCE OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The question of the insurance of the new Municipal Offices came before the Committee. There was a letter on the subject from the Municipal Commissioner, in which he stated that the lowest offer made was by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who offered to insure for two annas (⅛ per cent.) per annum during construction, and annas 1½ (3-32 per cent.) after completion. Taking the value at 13 lakhs, that would mean Rs. 1,625 and Rs. 1,220. The vicinity of the Novelty Theatre was generally regarded as a danger. On that point he was in communication with Government, and hoped to see it removed before the rains. Insurance was more important whilst the building was under construction than it would be afterwards, as there was a great deal of inflammable matter lying about, and, of course, as yet no fire service existed. It should be considered whether, instead of paying premia to an insurance company, they should not pay Rs. 1,250 annually to the Municipal Building Fire Insurance Fund, which was specially created in 1888-89 for other Municipal buildings.

Colonel Merewether asked, if the Novelty Theatre were removed, would they get a better rate of insurance.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that that would be so. Mr. Stevens considered the theatre a source of danger.

Colonel Merewether then considered that the consideration of the matter should be postponed until they saw about the removal of the theatre.

Mr. Carrol also agreed with the chairman that they should first see about the theatre, and then ask for revised rates.

Colonel Wilson said that Government might be held responsible if any danger was occasioned by the theatre.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the insurance be effected for three months for nine lakhs, and then when the theatre was removed, they should ask for better rates.

It was ultimately decided that the Corporation should be recommended to provide for the cost of insuring the new Municipal offices for twelve months subject to reduction in the premium on the removal of the Novelty Theatre.

THE WANT OF WATER IN THE FORT.

Memorandum No. 1929, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, submitted report from the Health Officer, showing analyses of Vehar and Tulsi waters at present delivered in the city as under :—Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the Malabar Hill reservoir on the 20th instant.—Free ammonia ·005 per million ; albumenoid ammonia, 17 per million. Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the Bhandarwada reservoir on the 20th instant. Free ammonia, trace, albumenoid ammonia ·20. per million.

Dr. Hormusjee, in connection with the subject of water, remarked that there were still complaints from people residing on the fourth and fifth storeys of houses in the Fort, that they did not get a supply of water for which they had to pay.

The Commissioner replied that they were doing absolutely the best they possibly could with the water they had to deal with. Next year when the Tansa water was available it would be all right. He was perfectly willing to receive any suggestions in the manner of disposing of the supply, as they were only fallible. The matter had given them a great deal of anxiety, and it had been considered and reconsidered with the object of satisfying everybody. They might be wrong in their dealings with the subject ; but if so he would be glad if some one would point out where.

PETITION FROM THE RESIDENTS OF CHOWPATTY.

With reference to a petition received from the residents of Chowpatty as to the desirability of establishing a market in that locality, a report was received on the subject from the Superintendent of Markets stating that there was apparently no urgent necessity for the establishment of a market at Chowpatty. The Commissioner agreed with the Superintendent, and it was resolved to convey that view to the petitioners.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, the honorary secretary of the "Lord Reay Memorial Fund," will you allow me the use of your columns to inform the subscribers to that fund that I have heard from Sir Frank Forbes Adam that, in consultation with Lord Reay, he has arranged with Mr. Gilbert, A. R. A., to execute a colossal bronze statue of his Lordship to be shipped for Bombay not later than October, 1892.

The commission was previously entrusted to Sir Edgar Boehm, R. A., but his death a few months ago necessitated the selection of another sculptor.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman of the Committee.

Bombay, April 28, 1891.

"HARD CASES MAKE BAD LAW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A decision was given the other day in the Small Causes Court, which, to one not versed in the mysteries of the law, seems puzzling in the extreme. A block of tenements on Clare Road was condemned by the Municipal authorities as dangerous for human habitation. Notice to that effect was served on the landlord by the Municipality, but no heed was taken by him ; he received a second with similar result, and it was only after the third notice that he took any steps to put the building into a condition of safety. The tenants seeing the disregard paid to the Municipal notices and having the Jambli Street disaster vividly in their memory, hastily quitted the premises to take up their residence elsewhere. In due time the landlord claims his rent and insists on his late tenants paying for the full month, although some of them had left before half the term was expired. They naturally, and as one might think very justly, declined to do so, and he brings them into the Small Causes Court. The presiding Judge sympathized with the several defendants, but the law, it appears, was so clear and precise in the plaintiff's favour that his Honor had no alternative but give a decree in the landlord's favour. Such is the law, but is it justice? Had these people remained in the building after it had been condemned by the authorities, we should say they were fools ; having some regard for their lives they had the good sense to act on the Municipal warning, with the result that, they are, in effect, substantively fined. What admirable consistency between law and equity !—Yours, &c.,

X.

Of an International Colonial Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1892, one of the most striking features will be, a Paris correspondent says, the assemblage of living specimens of all the human races. On this occasion an International Congress on Ethnology will also be held in Paris. Among the members of the Executive Committee of this are M. de Quatrefages, M. Jules Simon, M. Schoelcher, and M. Lockroy.

INDIAN VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The following is a fuller summary of the paper on the above subject read by Mr. B. H. Baden Powell before the Indian section of the Society of Arts on the 9th April :—Almost every educated person is aware of the fact that throughout India agricultural land is divided into certain local groups, called "villages" (in a sense different to that in which the word is used in England). It is also, I think, commonly understood that the holders of these local groups form what are called "village communities." There must be some special interest in this fact, which accounts for so general a recognition. This division of land has survived all changes, though the owners and the form of holding have often changed ; and a local name remains permanently on the map for each village. The causes of such a division or grouping are various. The formation of villages is not, however, quite universal ; on the west coast, for example, and in the Himalayan districts, there are no villages ; what are now so called are artificial aggregations of separate holdings—each with its own homestead—often scattered somewhat widely apart. So far, the "village" is an intelligible institution. If we inquire further about the general ideas prevalent on the subject, it would be interesting to know whence the ideas were obtained and how they became current. The ordinary accessible and generally read literature on the subject is inadequate, and often misleading. There has been a general tendency to take certain passages and copy them from one book into another as if they exhausted the subject. These passages mostly are derived from the early published official minutes, written when the process of developing a suitable land administration was under discussion. After that was settled, the really valuable information ceased to become public, and went into settlement records and official reports. Some of these have been reprinted in issues known as "Selections from the Records of Government ;" but they do not get beyond the official circle of readers. I think it will be useful briefly to sketch, though necessarily in mere outline, the progress of events regarding the discovery of local land tenures, as far as they concern villages. Our experience began in Bengal at a time when a number of persons were found to be in a position which was by law recognised as that of landlord, over large areas comprising many villages. The country was then largely waste ; only about one-half Bengal was cultivated. But the cultivated area was divided into villages. These villages were of a type which presented no coherence ; there was not, and probably never had been generally (except in the Bihar districts) that element which produces an united or joint claim to the entire village area—arable and waste together. The result was, that no attention was paid to the villages. No survey was attempted, no record of rights made. The position and privileges of the landlords, and the sum they should pay as ascertained from old revenue accounts, were alone discussed, and with them the privileges of a limited class of minor landholders. Our next territorial acquistion (about 1765), in north Madras, was also, by a curious coincidence, found under "Zamindar" landlords ; so the same Settlement was applied, and nothing new was discovered. But one of the tracts, known in these days as the "Jaghire" (Jaghir), was not in the hands of landlords of large estates ; and when other districts were acquired (in 1790-1801), it was also observed that there were no landlords, only villages ; and they, as in Bengal, exhibited the same general absence of a joint-community element. While this was going on in Madras—indeed, at the very beginning of it—Warren Hastings had acquired—perhaps by questionable means—in Bengal, the territory known as the "Province of Benares" (now under the North-West Provinces Government). In 1795, this province was permanently settled under the Bengal law. But the circumstances did not suggest a Settlement of the whole group of districts with the Raja as one estate. By agreement, the Raja was left with his own ample private lands and large allowances, and the Settlement was made with the villages, and in some cases with minor chiefs over villages. In Benares, unlike Bengal, but more like Bihar, the villages were held by strong bodies of higher military caste. But our acquaintance with village bodies was not destined to end here. A few years later, the necessities of the Oudh ruler induced him to invoke British aid for his defence ; and to meet the heavy cost, he "ceded" a number of districts, all round what is now Oudh. In 1803, also, a number of other districts were conquered by Lord Lake from the Marathas. The North-Western Provinces were formed out of these two groups, together with Benares ; and, 30 years later (in 1834), they were placed under a separate local Government. When these districts came to be "settled," the proposal was to adopt the Bengal law ; but various circumstances fortunately prevented its accomplishment. It was unavoidable to provide for some years of preliminary, tentative, revenue arrangements and before this period had elapsed, the Government at home (probably enlightened by the Madras experiences) had become aware of the objections to a hasty 'permanent' Settlement. They prohibited such a system for the new province, and called for an inqiury into the real facts of tenure. Above all, a complete survey, and an inquiry into and record of, all rights and interests in land, was made part of the new system. This led to the discovery of the general prevalence throughout the province of village communities of the joint type. When the Punjab was annexed in 1849, its Settlement was undertaken on the same model ; and there also, though (generally speaking) under different historical conditions, village communities were found to be even more general, and perhaps still better preserved. Turning now to Western India the Bombay territories were variously acquired ; but the bulk of them were ceded in 1818, after the last Maratha war. For a considerable period nothing was done towards a regular Settlement. When the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone was Governor, he had taken to heart the idea of the North-West Provinces village-Settlements, and an inquiry into village tenures was set on foot, with a result somewhat similar to that obtained in Madras. Omitting from notice the coast districts (which present peculiar features not within our present scope), the bulk of the Dakhan districts consisted of villages which, as in Madras and Bengal, had a certain bond of local union, but not that element which I take it is essential to the idea which most people have of the village community, namely, a joint claim to the whole area of each village on the part of the cultivators, or some class of them. Two phenomena, however, of great interest presented themselves. The first was observed over a somewhat wide area ; the second was wholly localised, and special to parts of one or two districts only. The widespread feature was, that in a considerable number of villages the cultivators were distinguished, some by the name of *upri*, others as *mirasi* ; there was also a term applied to certain holdings—*gatkul*, which ominous term indicated that the old hereditary family was lost or had disappeared. It is, however, evident, on grounds I cannot now go into, that these villages represented the dismembered remains of estates or domains once held by chiefs in the time of the early Maratha domination since destroyed, before the later and general development of Maratha rule under Sivaji and his successors. The second feature was that in some parts of Guzerat were found—and these still remain—a few fairly perfect specimens of joint villages known as the bhagdari and narwadari villages, or in Bombay official language, "shared villages." In these all the features of the Upper Indian joint village exist. It is known that these villages are the fragments of a Rajput tribal conquest. These two features were, therefore, the one quite exceptional, and the other not practically in survival ; looking, then, at the general and existing state of things, it was concluded to adopt the raiyatwari system : the few cases of really joint villages are easily provided for under that system. I may add that the Bombay system was, not, at first, a success ; but after some years it was, by the genius of Wingate, Goldsmid, and others, elaborated into one of the simplest and most easily-worked of our Indian systems. In 1879, the whole was consolidated by the passing of a Revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879), an Act which will compare favourably with any of the Land Revenue laws on the Indian Statute-book. The other provinces I may pass over, except so far as to say that Berar and the Central Provinces also exhibited no trace of joint villages. In the Central Provinces, you are probably aware that the Government of the day created landlords over the villages by allowing the head-men, or revenue-managers, to become proprietors—but in a limited sense, and with reservation of the practical rights of the villagers. So that now the Central Provinces exhibit the curious spectacle of village landlords who have no control over a large part of their tenantry ; the rents being fixed by the Government officer at Settlement. If I now revert once more to the ideas, which from books and otherwise, I understand to be generally prevalent, I think I may not be wrong if I summarise those ideas thus :—That the "village community" is a feature common to all India ; that it is a represented by a joint ownership of the soil, and something like a communistic association ; at any rate, it is an unchanging or stable, self-governing, self-contained group. Further, that this institution is premeval, i.e., the earliest of all. In process of time, and as a stage in the progress of property, the joint group divides into major and minor shares, in which state it is called a pattidari village. At a still later stage, the shares became altered and lost, until a severalty holding, dependent only on the accidents of the facto possession, is the rule. This represents a final stage in the individualisation of land-holding. It will be perhaps, interesting to compare this general belief (as far as it, or some part of it, has been correctly represented) with the results derivable from the brief sketch just given of the history of our different discoveries in land tenure. First, it will have struck you that, taking a wide view of the larger provinces, there is a vast area in which the grouping into villages is a conspicuous feature, and yet there is no bond of proprietory union within the villages. The cultivators—each family on its own fields—are tied together by some social or local bond, but not by a joint claim to an entire area in a ring fence, arable and waste together. The waste adjoining the village is used for grazing and wood-cutting, but the villagers do not think of it as their own, to be divided up at their pleasure when occasion arises. There are other marks which distinguish this constitution of things, but what is said will suffice for our immediate purpose. I will call this class of village (A) the raiyatwari class. Then, I may remind you, we found, in Madras and Bombay, traces representing an occasional and local uprising of a body in the village which did claim the whole. While villagers of Class A held on the (ultimate) claim of having cleared and reclaimed the holding, these others claimed it as their "birthright," which is a euphemism for the conquest, or usurpation, or growth by superior ability, which (in their forefathers) gained them the predominant position. Exactly the same growth of landlord bodies occurred in Oudh, only on a more uniform or compact scale, because the area is smaller, the land nearly all valuable and culturable, and the old kingdoms smaller. Exactly the same state of things—varied with other causes, and with some smaller tribal immigrations—occurred in the North-West Provinces. In short, in these cases the joint community formed by a landlord class (whether itself agricultural or non-agricultural) has grown up either sparsely, or more uniformly, in, over, and among the pr-existing *raiyatwari* villages. I call this class the joint-village (B).

It still remains to ask, may it not be that where the *raiyatwari* village is now the form over wide areas it was once a joint-village (like class B), and has decayed? In reply, I should say that a series of reasons combine against the supposition. In the first place, whenever we find more or less distinct traces of the landlord village in the midst of *raiyatwari*, we are possessed of evidence as to the origin of such villages, and are not obliged to suppose that they are mere relics of a universal form, which for some reason remained in some places, while it had disappeared in others.

In the joint village (class B) there is no headman; the lambardar of our present revenue rules is, as his hybrid title suggests, modern administrative creation. In the joint village (B) we have always a co-sharing body (whether holding in severalty or not) of the superior, perhaps military, at any rate more energetic, caste, all either directly descended from one ancestor, who founded or acquired the village; or they may be a group of connected families located together. Such co-sharers are generally disposed to be jealous of any one of them getting the lion's share, or becoming too powerful; their ideal of management is a representative council (or 'panchayat') of the heads of families It is a sure sign of modern influences if not of actual decay or change, that the 'phanchayats' have now lost much of their power, and do not habitually assemble; and the government headman, or the village accountant (patwari) have, in some cases, acquired influence in their place. Now in the *raiyatwari* village, the patel with his family all use the title, and jointly enjoy the official holding of land attached to the office (watan), wherever the ancient institution survives. He directs cultivation, settles disputes, and interferes in various matters in a way that a co-sharing village would never allow. His family owns and occupies the 'garhi,' or largest central house or castle of the village residence, and in days past he often stood up for the defence of his village, and made the garhi a veritable little fortress.

If I may now summarise what has been said of the origin of village (joint) communities (class B), I put it thus:—First, the term "community" can only be used of one very large class of villages, in a restricted sense, implying a connection of locality; having, in common, the services of a body of artisans and menials. It is more properly or especially adapted for use in another form of village which has a proprietary class, having a joint sense of ownership over the whole area, whether the area is actually partitioned for several enjoyment or not. Even then, there is nothing like a "having all things in common." Each man or family has his own home-farm, pays his own share of the burden (though he may be called on by the State to pay up for a defaulting member); he also takes his own share of miscellaneous profits that accrue to the estate as a whole. Common business was originally transacted by a council, but this institution is now much on the wane. Strangers are only patially kept out of the group, by exercise of the right of pre-emption, when a co-sharer wishes to sell his land; it often happens that the others do not care, or cannot afford, to exercise the right.

Communities in this sense arise:—

I. 'Uniformly, and where there is no preceding form of village—as in the Panjab.'

(a.) By tribal conquests of large bodies as the Jats, Gujars, &c.

(b.) By return or reflex movements of small parties, single adventurers, &c., who finding no place in the first settlement of their clan, wander back, obtain a site to settle on, and end by multiplying into a more or less extensive group of communities.

II. 'Communities grow up over, and multiply among an earlier form of village' (more or less sparsely or uniformly according to local and historical circumstances).

(a.) By tribal conquest, where, owing to smaller numbers or other causes, the conquerors are content with the ruling position over the country; and where the original village constitution is not affected until (as time goes on):—

1. The rulers make grants, and the grantees multiply into landlord bodies over the villages.

2. Leading families acquire the same position, without any distinct grant.

3. The principalities break up, and the scattered and divided members of the noble houses descend from the rulers' seat, and retaining hold on individual villages—fragments of the once larger estate—become landlord communities over them.

4. A large number of villages acquire a landlord (and, in time, a joint proprietary body) by the growth of a revenue farmer, or purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue.

Observe that in it is these four cases, that, first an individual right, then a joint holding, follows, and that this, in time, becomes a divided severalty holding.

III. Communities are formed by our own revenue system where they did not really exist b fore.

(a) Villages were formed by co-operative colonisation of people in virtue of a charter, or without any authority, waste land being abundant. They may, or may not, have an idea of joint ownership over a fixed location; they often held according to the "ploughs" each brought, or according to shares in the wells they wished to sink. Sometimes each settler took whatever land pleased him, or he could manage.

(b) Villages were of the old *raiyatwari* form, and escaped the growth of any landlord class; but, under our system, were treated as joint—given an area of waste, to be jointly enjoyed. Such villages are now called 'bhaiachara' (an example is afforded by the artificial village in the Kangra district of the Panjab).

In conclusion, Mr. Powell invited attention to a most important point, and one on which he hoped the influence of the Society, so often exercised for good, may avail to produce a remedy.

The total absence of all rational statistics of village tenures in Upper India, where the community form prevails, and where the origin and present condition exhibits such curious and interesting varieties. To this fact, more than to anything else, he attributed the general want of information regarding villages, and the purely conventional type of the prevailing ideas on the subject.

THE report from the missionaries at Kyelang, published in the daily weather report for the 23rd April, does not look very promising for the 1891 monsoon. The theory first brought forward by the late Meteorological Reporter, Mr. Blandford, and not yet controverted, was that the character of the monsoon depends considerably on the amount of snow that falls in the inner and trans-Himalayan regions. If there is much snow lying over those enormous areas till a late period in the year, no solar radiation is absorbed by the earth. It is all repelled by the snow and reflected into space. The earth has consequently little or no absorbed heat to radiate back into the atmosphere in the early summer months, April to June, and the usual furnace heat which creates the "draw" of vapour air from the sea is not forthcoming—at any rate with its ordinary strength. The monsoon, therefore, fails to get into Northern India, and the vapour-laden winds shift away to China. The Rev. A. W. Heyde of Kyelang, writing at the end of the first week of April, reports that the winter has been unusually early, very severe, and extremely late; that snow has never melted, and is still lying on the ground to a depth of four feet, as much as that having fallen since the middle of March. These conditions are at any rate very like those of 1887, the last occasion on which the monsoon failed to get up-country at anything like the date on which it was due.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SCHEME is under consideration at Karachi for discharging all descriptions of general cargo into railway wagons direct from the discharging vessels at the Merewether Pier and the Erskine Wharf. The railway authorities are in favour of the scheme, and the question remaining to be decided is the selection of a site where the interests of the public would be best consulted and yet would not clash with the interests of the Customs and the Port Trust authorities. The idea is to place the general cargo into the wagons direct, instead of into cargo boats and run them direct to a spot hereafter to be selected, where the goods will be discharged, sorted and cleared as at the native jetty through the Customs and Port Trust offices. There will be less handling of cargo, as the wagons will proceed right abreast of the sheds where the cargo is landed.

A NATIVE jockey employed by Captain Braid, Royal Artillery, while exercising the latter's horse at Karachi on Thursday morning on the steeplechase course here, came a cropper at the fence, the horse breaking its neck and dying in a few minutes, while the jockey has sustained severe injuries and lies in a precarious state at the Civil Hospital. Captain Braid's horse, named Hock, was entered for several races in the spring meeting to be held there next month.

THE case against twenty-five Sunyasis, charged with rioting at Turkesur, was before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore on Saturday. It is a police prosecution, the charge being that the Sunyasis attacked the police thana. The missionaries have no connection with this affair, except that the police say the Sunyasis were excited by the presence and preaching of missionaries at the mela. The case was adjourned.

UP till Monday, two of the convicts who escaped from the train between Ahrora and Chunar were still at large, and of the nine who escaped near Burdwan nothing had yet been heard. Of those at large one is the brother of Ghaseeta, the notorious dacoit who recently made his escape from the Meerut Jail. It seems that at the last moment more convicts were sent than the Government had originally intended, and the guard was not duly strengthened; but beyond this it is certain that the constables who did attend the prisoners were not properly distributed in the various compartments. The police are also making inquiries whether the fetters on the railway carriage had been made secure, or whether the ease with which the convicts seem to have knocked them off was not due to a defect in the fetters themselves or in the carriage to which they were fixed.

SEEING that Lieutenant Grant's men were mostly Punjabis, the Lahore paper would like to see a public meeting held at the capital of the province, at which all classes could be represented to devise some means for recognising the credit which, under the leading of a Madras officer, this handful of brave fellows have brought to their country. We hope that the leaders of native society will not let the opportunity slip.

VERY little is going on in the Black Mountain just now, remarks the Lahore paper. Indeed it is curious how our different "sensations" have appeared to wait upon each other's convenience. Just when the military excitement on the Black Mountain began to be politically smothered, the disaster in Manipur turned all eyes to the east. No sooner had this excitement settled down to the knowledge that troops were collected to advance, when the Orakzais on the Miranzai border rushed in to occupy the foreground. A momentary pause was filled in by the Benares riots and the Rampur assassination; and now the punitive proceedings against the Orakzais again occupy the stage. If these should lose their interest in a few days, the fighting will have commenced at Manipur; and after that—let us hope—the curtain may fall for the season. It is pleasant, no doubt, to have a good deal of "news" of an exciting kind in the morning papers: but the less interessing the annals of a country are, the greater is its happiness.

A LARGE representative public meeting, held in the banqueting hall of the Madras Government House, inaugurated the school of music to be registered under the Indian Companies Act. Mr. Justice Handley presided. Among several speakers were the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction. Lord Wenlock, who would have presided had the meeting been held earlier, has given an assurance of his entire sympathy with the association. The chairman, in an interesting speech, said Madras, which was often falsely called benighted, had come to the front again and set an example which would probably be followed in other parts of India. The idea of the institution originated with the indefatigable Director of Public Instruction, from the fact that, music having been admitted as part of the educational curriculum, and considerable progress having been made by private classes in music-teaching, it was thought that the time had arrived to place musical education on a broader basis. Those consulted concluded that the best plan was to carry it out as a matter of voluntary organisation in co-operation with the Educational Department, to afford teachers and examiners assistance to provide a central school of music, and generally to supervise the musical education of the Presidency, enabling all desiring a musical education to obtain full advantage of the Government grants for the purpose. Briefly, the institution would be able to do a great deal now beyond the reach of these wishing to study music in the highest branches.

A CORRESPONDENT strongly advises shareholders in those Gold Mining Companies who have appointed first-class men as managers to stick to their shares, even if the surface shafts give very small returns. They should wait patiently till the lower depths are reached, and, considering the comparatively heavy finds on the mere surface, the deeper working should show extraordinary richness.

THE Allahabad District Police have succeeded in capturing four out of the seven life convicts who effected their escape the other day from a train while being conveyed to the Andamans. The men were found in a most deplorable state adjacent to the hills which skirt the railway line near Chunar. They were much injured by their jump from the train, and had apparently been without food since the day of their escape.

A BURMA correspondent states that two political officers, and a party of the Survey of India, with the usual military escort, has just completed reconnaissances as far as Kiang Hung, on the Cambodia River, and throughout the Salween Shan States, with a view to ascertaining some definite information regarding the work which will shortly be undertaken to finally delimitate the eastern frontier.

THE so-called "necktie camera" does not, it appears, meet with the approval of the "Societe Francaise de Photographie." M. Londe, one of the members, has reminded the Society of the embarrassing indiscretions that have been committed by amateurs going about in a reckless fashion with "detective cameras." With the "photo-cravate," of Frenchmen call this new instrument of terror, the case, it is prophesied, will be much worse. When these come into fashion it will be difficult for the most astute to avoid being occasionally caught. As, however, the lensis fixed conspicuously in the head of an unusually large scarf-pin it will, as "The Photographic News" points out, become advisable to avoid all persons with a cravat of that kind.

DEATH has been very busy among members of the House of Commons this year. Since Parliament reassembled at the end of January, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Kynoch, Mr. P. Macodonald, Mr. T. C. Baring, and now Mr. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck have died—five members in about ten weeks; while another member, Mr. F.W. Maclean, has vacated his seat on becoming a Master in Lunacy. Altogether since the Parliament was elected in 1886 no fewer than 113 vacancies have occurred, and of these 49 were caused by death. The Conservatives, forming the largest party in the House, have been the greatest sufferers in this respect, having lost twenty members by death. The Liberals have lost fifteen, the Dissentients seven, and the Nationalists seven.

CUSTOMS officers in Australia have given to the Chinese the palm for smuggling since the steamship Guthrie returned to Sydney from a long excursion trip. The usual hiding-places had been searched in vain. There were no cigars, tobacco, or opium stowed away in the forepeak under tons of the ship's cable. Even the ventilator in the main-mast held nothing contraband. But at last, on a close inspection of the cooking galley, the officers discovered that the rice pans on the fire were underlaid with tobacco, joints supposed to be frizzling in the oven were composed of cigars, and in the coolroom what appeared to be eggs and salt were really stores of the products of Havana.

A WINE agent who deals in champagne in the Rue Richer, Paris, was visited some months ago, says a Paris correspondent, by a young man of stylish appearance and gentlemanly manners, who described himself as the nephew of M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London. The visitor, who gave the name of Morissot, said he was instructed by his uncle to order for him several cases of rather expensive champagne. Of course the agent jumped at the order, and asked him to dinner. At table the guest hinted that he would not be displeased with a commission on all orders sent to the Ambassador, and this, agent said, he would gladly oblige him in the matter. Orders followed in large numbers, M. Waddington, to whom they were sent direct, thinking the while they were presents from generous friends who preferred to remain unknown. His disappointment on receiving the agent's bill may be imagined. He replied that he had empowered nobody to purchase champagne for him, and that he knew nobody of the name of Morissot. The latter has now got out of the way.

APRIL fooling can seldom have had sadder consequences than it has just had in a village in Hungary. A Vienna correspondent tells the story. An anxious mother, whose eldest boy began to serve his three years as soldier last October, received a letter from Budapest, where he is garrisoned. This letter told her that her son had been shot dead because, in his capacity of cobbler to the regiment, he had fastened the heels on to the soldiers' boots the wrong way, that he had been buried with all military honours, and that even the general had been present at the funeral. The letter was not signed, and was dated the 1st of April. The poor mother dropped the letter from her hands and fell dead. Her daughter, aged thirteen, who was alone with her, was paralysed with fright, had a fit, and died the next day. The police are doing all in their power to trace the author of the brutal hoax.

THERE have been reports from time to time in Continental papers that the Lapland rivers must contain diamonds. It now seems that samples of sand from some of the Finnish and Norwegian rivers have been examined by the Geographical Society in Paris, and that atoms of diamonds really have been found, the largest of these being about 2 millimetres in size.

IN the pretty Gothic church of Mayerling, built out of the bedroom of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, there have been placed seven fine stained-glass windows, the gift of all the Prince's friends. The central window opposite the high altar, which takes the place where the bed stood, represents St. Rudolph and St. Hubert with the stag bearing the cross in his antlers. On the other windows are representations of St. Joseph and St. John, St. Joachim, and Elias, and the patron saints of the Carmellite nuns who inabit the Convent St. Anne and St. Euphrasia. A parchment inscribed with the dedication of the windows has just been walled up in the church with much ceremony, Counts Wilezek and Hoyos being present. The donors number 43, and they are for the greater part persons of high rank. They also include the Prince's tutor, Professor Billroth, and several men of letters. The altar-piece now being painted is to be a picture of St. Joseph, with the patron saints of the Empress, her daughters, and the mother interceding for the Prince.

ONE of the American senators, Mr. Manderson, of Nebraska, has received a very curious present in the shape of a hat, the nominal cost of which is 17,000 dollars. It is white, and weighs twenty ounces, is made of cancelled green backs worth that sum in the aggregate, and is said to look very genteel and desirable, and much like the white hats which fashionable gentlemen wear in summer time. While one senator thus gains a hat others lose their buttons. It appears that there are cranks who go about Washington furtively clipping buttons from the coats of public men to keep as souvenirs or sel as relics.

PRINCE BISMARCK is in appearance now a very feeble old man. His face is waxen and flabby, and his hands are yellow and swollen in the joints, and marked with unnaturally big blue veins. He is becoming very stout, and is no longer able to walk much, but still has a wonderful capacity for tobacco. He has been called a *ketter-raucher*, or "chain-smoker"—that is a smoker who unites dinner to breakfast with an endless chain of cigars, lighting a fresh one as soon as the one before it has burnt to a stmup.

THE New York *Independent* gives an interesting account of the discoveries made in Eubœa under the direction of the American school at Athens. The theatre at Eretria has been opened and throws considerable light on the construction of the stage. Before the state building is a low, narrow platform, with an arch through the middle. The city is full of marble tombs, in which much gold has been found, including six diadems, an immense wreath of wrought gold, a seal ring, and earrings in the form of doves set with jewels. Nothing finer in the way of ancient jewellery has ever been discovered. Dr. Charles Waldstein is directing the expedition.

THE King of the Hellenes is to leave Athens shortly on his way to Copenhagen, and he is to be absent from his dominions for about seven months, his programme including visits to London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and a cure at Wiesbaden. It is generally believed at Athens that, although King George may not formally abdicate, yet that his absences from the country will become every year longer in duration, and that the Duke of Sparta will be the *de facto* ruler of the kingdom. King George has lately purchased a chateau and park in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and as he is possessed of a fortune of about £1,200,000, most of which has been acquired by stock exchange speculation, he may anticipate a very pleasant life in future.

THE Salvation Army is getting on fairly well at Helsingfors. At first there was great opposition on the part of the officials, but this has lately quieted down, and the "Army" authorities have seen their way to extend their operations to other parts of Finland. The correspondent of a home journal says that the Army has to thank Miss von Hartmann for this success. Her quiet way of going about the business and her tact in dealing with the authorities have won her general regard.

WHAT is your chance of being murdered during the year? is a question which is being put to the Moscow people by a statistician. He takes it up in connection with the lottery loans, which are so popular in Russia, and which are the occasion of much speculation and even mischievous operations by the banks who lend the securities for a consideration during the week the lot is drawn. He shows that a man has fifteen times more chance of being murdered in Moscow during the year than of winning the two hundred thousand rouble prize in the lottery loan. The similar chance of a woman being murdered is presented by the figure four. And the same mathematical individual shows that 6¾ per cent. is fair on such loans, while just now money can be had for 4 per cent., consequently the speculation is not sound.

CANDLE and soap makers are familiar with the Chinese tallow tree (Stillingia sebifera), but probably they do not know all about it. Acting Consul Hosie at Wenchow says it is not generally known that the fruit of this tree produces oil as well as tallow. Chinese tallow is a white, hard fat, formed on the surface of the seeds. It is separated by a process of steaming and pressing through sieves. It is from the hard, black kernels left behind that the Chinese obtain what Mr. Hosie describes as a good lighting oil, of a brownish yellow colour.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY in Chambers.)

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT SUIT.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT *vs.* SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

A SUMMONS taken out by the plaintiff's solicitors, calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not file his written statement and why the suit should not be set down on the board for hearing, came on for argument before his lordship. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant. The Judge's summons had been issued on the 10th inst. and affidavits for and against it had been made by Maganlal L. Shroff and Messrs. Burder and Roughton; and after hearing counsel, and on the defendant undertaking by his counsel not to apply for any further time to file his written statement, his lordship ordered that the defendant should file his written statement on or before the 15th September next; and the hearing of the suit was adjourned accordingly. Costs of the summons to be costs in the cause.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE MAHOMED ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of one of the insolvents, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted by his lordship, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the books of account in their possession should not be deposited with the Official Assignee. Counsel remarked that his client had no time to answer the affidavit made against him. Mr. Lang, on the other side, opposed the application, but had no objection to a short postponenent. After some discussion his lordship ordered the answering affidavit to be filed on Monday next, and postponed the hearing of the rule.

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA CASSIM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent Issa Cassim, asked for leave to file his client's schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE RICHARD DAVID.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. Mr. Russell, for one of the creditors, opposed the application, which, after some discussion, was ordered to stand over for a week.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODDYWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the insolvent had settled with nearly all his creditors. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented to a postponement, which his lordship granted, extending the interim order till the 3rd July next.

RE MADONJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a month's further time for the filing of the schedule. The Official Assignee had up to this time recovered Rs. 2,000 in respect of outstandings. There were 150 creditors, and it would take some time to prepare the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE EDWARD MULRONEY.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, Hurjeemull Ganeshmull, appeared to argue against a rule, calling upon his client to show cause why the monies in his hands belonging to the estate should not be handed over to the Official Assignee. Counsel submitted that the Official Assignee had no right to the monies which his client had received from a third person. Mr. Manker supported the rule. After some discussion, his lordship held that the monies received by the creditor had nothing to do with the estate, and the rule was therefore discharged.

RE RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA.

Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked for a rule *nisi*, calling upon Heerjeebhoy Framjee Wadia to show cause why he should not make over to the Official Assignee the monies and property belonging to the estate of Dadabhoy Framjee Wadia. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable on the 17th June next.

RE AJARIMULL VELLJEE.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for one of the creditors, moved absolute the rule granted on the 15th March last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his books of account with the Official Assignee. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule. After some discussion his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE JOHN ROBERT SMITH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices.

RE HURJIVAN TRECUM.

Mr. Dhairyavan asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and his lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE AHMED HAJEE VARIND.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE DEVARAJ BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker asked for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition, remarking that his client had settled with all his creditors, except two. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable on the 1st July next.

THE BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, the 28th instant, the Bombay Fabian Society held its eighth meeting at Mr. Gostling's house, Cumballa Hill. Mr. Balfour read a paper on "Some Reflections on Socialism." He said that if all social products were to belong to the State and not to the individual, then the individual would have to forego the pleasure of saying that this coat was his or that dress was hers. The individual too, he thought, under Socialism would have no incentive to work. The man who should provide for his family would say, "however much I may toil the result is the same." My family will have sufficient and no more. Let me therefore take life as easily as possible." To the lecturer the system of Socialism appeared to be a gigantic system of slavery who threaten to destroy the civilisation of the future. In a Socialitic State there would be no free expression or opinion for the minority. The State would enforce what opinion it thought right. Suppose, that Socialism being injurious to the happiness of man there were a few individualists who wished to expose its fallacies, where would they speak? Halls would be closed to them, and their voices would be stifled. Socialists would also close their press and refuse to print their books. The press being State property it would not be likely that it would be used against the State. How would people travel, were they to go free? Why should they pay when the railway would be much theirs as anybody? Would they travel when they pleased or when the State permitted. How was the State going to regulate labour? Who would be surgeon and who would be chimney sweeper? All Socialistic colonies had been unable to live and had broken up after a few years. Socialism looked well on paper, but failed when put into practice. All these practical measures had failed hitherto and yet they were asked to give up present system. Bad as Socialists said it was, it had raised them higher and higher and made ours one of the grandest civilisations the world has seen. A very animated and interesting discussion followed. It is intended that the next lecture shall be delivered by some one in favor of Socialism.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL F. WALSH, Medical Staff, has been appointed Administrative Medical Officer in Bengal, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General Collis. Major P L Clows, 8th Hussars, has resigned his appointment as A de-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

THE following postings have been ordered:—1st Battalion.—Captain A N Lysaght, Royal Irish Regiment; Captain H F N Hopkins, Seaforth Highlanders; and Captain St J J St Leger, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalion.—Captain A S Orr, Royal Irish Regiment; Captain J Sherston, D S O, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant B Bell, Seaforth Highlanders; and Lieutenant P F Pocock, Liverpool Regiment.

LIEUTENANT J. B. SCRIVEN, 5th Lancers; and Captain R. Norton, Durham Light Infantry, remain at home on extended leave.

CAPTAIN H. STREATFIELD, Grenadier Guards, has vacated his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, and proceeds to England to rejoin his regiment.

CAPTAIN R. M. DEBERRY, Loyal Irish Fusiliers, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Delhi, during the absence of Captain Wilcocks on field service.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. L. R. Amesbury, East Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 34th Pioneers.—Lieutenant P G W Eckford, Royal Irish Rifles, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Medows Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company, together with their report for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Printed copies of the audited accounts have been already distributed amongst the shareholders, who must have observed that the gross profits realised by your company during the year amount to Rs. 1,82,204-2-4 as under. This result the directors hope will meet with the approval of the shareholders, considering the continued depressed state of the cloth and yarn market during the year, and the high price of cotton which ruled during the first half year:—Tardeo Mill—Total income, Rs. 23,45,424-10-5; total expenditure, Rs. 22,89,718-1-8; total Rs. 1,05,706-8-9. Colaba Branch—Total income, Rs. 11,85,422-14-2; total expenditure, Rs. 11,02,492-7-9 (Rs.82,930-6-5); total Rs.1,88,636-15-2); less loss in shipments of yarn to foreign markets; Rs. 6,432-12-10; total Rs. 1,82,204-2-4. Added to this the sum of Rs. 19,875-12-5, the balance of last year's account, and Rs. 2,011, portion of unclaimed wages, &c., there remained a sum of Rs. 2,04,090-15-7. Out of this your directors paid an interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share on 5,720 shares, absorbing Rs. 57,200 and Rs. 854-5-7 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and wrote off Rs. 54-2-10 as bad debt, and carried Rs. 45,000 to the depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 25,000 to bad debt fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,391-5-8, after deducting Rs. 3,051-0-8 for income-tax payable on the net profits of the year. Out of this balance your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per each share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 2 per each new share of Rs. 125. This will absorb Rs. 57,200, leaving Rs. 15,731-5-8 to be carried to next year's account. In their report for the year ending 31st December, 1889, your directors informed you that the Tardeo Mill engine was not capable of working the whole machinery at high speed. The daily working spindles at the mill averaged at 41,580. On account of the same reason your Tardeo Mill worked during the year under report at a daily average of 39,575 out of 50,000 spindles, the daily stoppage of 10,425 spindles being also one of the causes of the comparative small profit made by the Tardeo mill. In their said report the shareholders were informed that the order for a new compound horizontal steam-engine of 2,000 indicating horse-power, and for seven new boilers for the Tardeo mill, had been placed in the hands of Messrs. John Musgraves and Sons of Bolton. The seven new boilers, having arrived, have been erected and set to work in place of the old ones. The new engine (which has been purchased along with the seven boilers from the above makers, through the Bombay agent, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Company), will shortly be erected and started, on the completion of the new engine-house which is under course of erection. This new engine will be capable of driving the whole machinery at the mill at high speed, when the directors hope to work the mill with better results. During the year under report the directors have removed a portion of the old machinery at the Tardeo mill, such as carding engines, scutchers, throstle frames, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, slashing machine, economiser, &c., and a sizing machine, opener and intermediate frames at the Colaba branch, and replaced the same by new ones. The cost of the new machinery has been debited to the new machinery account, which now stands at Rs. 9,23,633, and Rs. 1,37,573-5 have been debited to the new engine account as shown in the balance sheet. It is with deep regret that your directors refer to the sad death of Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Esq., one of their colleagues, which took place on the 2nd June, 1890. The directors have marked their sense of his intelligent co-operation in the direction of the company's affairs in the following resolution passed by them at their meeting held on the 11th June 1890:—"The directors greatly regret the sad death of Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Esq., which took place on Monday, the 2nd June 1890, and beg to record their sense of appreciation of the valuable assistance and advice rendered to them by him in the management of the company's affairs during the long period that he held the office of a director. The vacancy that occurred in the number of directors by the death of Dorabjee Panday, Esq., has been filled up by the nomination of Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, Esq., in pursuance of clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which the directors hope will meet with your approval. Your Company's property is insured as follows:—Tardeo Mill—Buildings, machinery, stock and stock in process, Rs. 16,51,000; new extension buildings, machinery, stock and stock in process, Rs. 6,43,000; cloth and yarn in bungalow, Rs. 50,000; cotton godown, Rs. 12,000; cotton in godowns, Rs. 4,50,000; total Rs. 28,06,000. Colaba Branch—Buildings, machinery, and stock in process, Rs. 6,28,500; godown No. 52, Rs. 50,000; yarn and cloth in godowns, Rs. 3,70,000; reels and stores, Rs. 27,000; cotton in mixing room, Rs. 25,000; press building leased to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld, Rs. 72,000; cotton in godown, Rs. 3,75,000; total Rs. 15,47,500.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Rs. 30,000 were carried to the depreciation machinery account instead of Rs. 45,000, and a dividend of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 625, and of Rs. 3 per new share of Rs. 125, was declared, as recommended by the directors, payable on and after the 11th proximo. Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Nusserwaujee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors for their good management of the company's affairs in the past year, as well as to the company's agents, Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

AN ACTION FOR MAINTENANCE.

ON the 28th of February Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on behalf of Kate Cronan, and charged Donald Greenhalgh, the jockey, with refusing to support his illegitimate child. On this occasion a summons was granted as applied for, but as the summons could not be served immediately upon the defendant, who was up-country, the hearing of the case was postponed from time to time for his appearance. But hitherto the defendant, Greenhalgh, failed to attend on the summons, and Mr. Burder, who appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, said he appeared in the case of affiliation in which the defendant had not appeared, although the summons had been served upon him by Inspector Briscoe, and it now appeared to him (Mr. Burder) under the Code that he had no other option but to ask for a warrant.

The Magistrate to Mr. Briscoe: Did you serve the summons in this case?—Yes, Sir.

When?—On Monday last.

Did he sign the duplicate summons?—Yes, Sir. Duplicate summons produced.

The Magistrate to Mr. Burder: Have you any power to proceed *ex-parte*?

Mr. Burder: I am afraid not. That is our difficulty. But I don't see how we can help it if we cannot bring the defendant here. Of course all the expenses that have been incurred the defendant has had to pay for. I know the defendant has his solicitors in Bombay, with whom I shall communicate, and will therefore wait before actually applying for a warrant. But unless they respond I shall have to apply.

Mr. Cooper proposed taking the evidence of Inspector Briscoe as to the serving of the summons upon the defendant to justify the issuing of a warrant. But on the suggestion of Mr. Burder's communicating with the defendant's solicitors the Magistrate dispensed with the proposal and adjourned the case till the 6th proximo, intimating that the prosecuting solicitor could apply for a warrant before that date if he failed to procure the defendant's appearance through his counsel.

FORT ST. GEORGE is at present haunted by a bad type of fever, the cause of which is probably the present insanitary state of the Fort ditch. Four British soldiers have already succumbed to it.

SIR HENRY MORLAND is pursued by an evil fate, thinks the Allahabad paper. It may be remembered that about two years ago he and Lady Morland were severely injured, their carriage having collided with some obstruction on the road near the Victoria Terminus, Bombay; and now Sir Henry himself has again met with a serious accident While he was mounting his horse on Friday, his stirrup-leather broke, and he fell to the ground, to be trodden on and kicked by his horse. On the last occasion he had some compensation for his bruises in the shape of 30,000 rupees damages from the G. I. P. Railway Company; but even this consolation will be lacking in the present instance.

ACCIDENT TO SIR E. FREMANTLE.

Last week, writes a local correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon*, Trincomalie was startled by rumours that his Excellency the Admiral had met with a serious accident during his elephant-shooting trip. The Admiral, accompained by Mr. Millet of the Naval Yard and the coxswain of the ship "Boadicea," with a number of coolies, started for Koddiyar Pattu for the last elephant shooting the Admiral is likely to have in the island. The party were taken to Kompanachy, which is over twenty miles from Mutur, by the tracker. On Wednesday, 15th inst., they came up with a large herd of elephants, and his Excellency succeeded in bagging a big cow-elephant, the rest of the herd taking to their heels on the report of his rifle. Just as the party had gathered round the carcass of the elephant that had fallen, its calf, which had at first bolted, turned round and charged the party, taking them by surprise. The Admiral and Mr. Millet—who was standing by his side—fired together at the furious little beast, which was only a few paces off, and it dropped to Mr. Millet's bullet, while the Admiral, who in the hurry of firing had not closed the breach of his rifle properly, got the contents of his cartridge right in his chest, hurting him badly. His Excellency was at once carried by the coolies all the way to Mutur, whence the news was brought to the "Boadicea" on Thursday night. The Surgeon of the ship and the Secretary at once hurried to Mutur in the steam-launch and brought the Admiral in next morning. The injury done to his Excellency is not very serious, and he will probably be all right again in a few days.

THE ENGLISH FLAG.

Above the portico a flag-staff, bearing the Union Jack, remained fluttering in the flames for some time, but ultimately when it fell, the crowds rent the air with shouts, and seemed to see significance in the incident.—DAILY PAPERS.

WINDS of the World, give answer! They are whimpering to and fro,
And what should they know of England who only England know?
The poor little street-bred people that vapour and fume and brag,
They are lifting their heads in the stillness to yelp at the English Flag.

Must we borrow a clout from the Boer—to plaster anew with dirt?
An Irish liar's bandage, or an English coward's shirt?
We may not speak of England; her Flag's to sell or share.
What is the Flag of England? Winds of the World, declare!

The North Wind blew:—'From Bergen my steel-shod vanguards go;
I chase your lazy whalers home from the Disko floe;
By the great North Lights above me I work the will of God,
And the liner splits on the ice-field or the Dogger fills with cod.

I barred my gates with iron, I shuttered my doors with flame,
Because to force my ramparts your nutshell navies came;
I took the sun from their presence, I cut them down with my blast,
And they died, but the Flag of England blew free ere the spirit passed.

The lean white bear hath seen it in the long, long Arctic night,
The musk-ox knows the standard that flouts the Northern Light:
What is the Flag of England? Ye have but my bergs to dare,
Ye have but my drifts to conquer. Go forth, for it is there!'

The South Wind sighed:—'From the Virgins my mid-sea course was ta'en
Over a thousand islands lost in an idle main,
Where the sea-egg flames on the coral and the long-backed breakers croon
Their endless ocean legends to the lazy locked lagoon.

Strayed amid lonely islets, mazed amid outer keys,
I waked the palms to laughter—I tossed the scud in the breeze—
Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,
But over the scud and the palm-trees an English flag was flown.

I have wrenched it free from the halliard to hang for a wisp on the Horn;
I have chased it north to the Lizard—ribboned and rolled and torn;
I have spread its fold o'er the dying, adrift in a hopeless sea;
I have hurled it swift on the slaver, and seen the slave set free.

My basking sunfish know it, and wheeling albatross,
Where the lone wave fills with fire beneath the Southern Cross.
What is the Flag of England? Ye have but my reefs to dare,
Ye have but my seas to furrow. Go forth, for it is there!'

The East Wind roared:—'From the Kuriles, the Bitter Seas, I come,
And me men call the Home-Wind, for I bring the English home.
Look—look well to your shipping! By the breath of my mad typhoon
I swept your close-packed Praya and beached your best at Kowloon!

The reeling junks behind me and the racing seas before,
I raped your richest roadstead—I plundered Singapore!
I set my hand on the Hoogly as a hooded snake she rose,
And I flung your stoutest steamers to trade with the the startled crows.

Never the lotos closes, never the wild-fowl wake,
But a soul goes out on the East Wind that died for England's sake—
Man or woman or suckling, mother or bride or maid—
Because on the bones of the English the English Flag is stayed.

The desert-dust hath dimmed it, the flying wild-ass knows,
The scared white leopard winds it across the taintless snows.
What is the Flag of England? Ye have but my sun to dare,
Ye have but my sands to travel. Go forth, for it is there!'

The West Wind called:—'In squadrons the thoughtless galleons fly
That bear the wheat and cattle lest street-bred people die.
They make my might their porter, they make my house their path,
And I loose my neck from their service and whelm them all in my wrath.

I draw the gliding fog-bank as a snake is drawn from the hole
They bellow one to the other, the frighted ship-bells toll,
For day is a drifting terror till I raise the shroud with my breath,
And they see strange bows above them, and the two go locked to death.

But whether in calm or wrack-wreath, whether by dark or day,
I heave them whole to the conger or rip their plates away,
First of the scattered legions, under a shrieking sky,
Dipping between the rollers, the English Flag goes by.

The dead dumb fog hath wrapped it—the frozen dews have kissed—
The naked stars have seen it, a fellow-star in the mist.
What is the Flag of England? Ye have but my breath to dare,
Ye have but my waves to conquer. Go forth for it is there!'

RUDYARD KIPLING In the *National Observer*.

THE New York periodical, "Puck," who adopts the motto "What fools these mortals be," can on occasion, like our own "Punch," be very much in earnest in dealing with a serious subject. In the last number to hand the moral of the recent massacre at new Orleans is powerfully told in a cartoon in colours. It is to the effect that juries are apt to let off murderers belonging to secret societies, not because they are bribed, but because they are afraid of falling victims to the vengeance of the fraternity themselves. The scene represents the interior of a court-house. In the jury-box are twelve men cowering before a fiendish-looking woman of the type of the *tricoteuse* in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," who stands outside the window with a huge dagger in one hand and in the other a pistol, which she points at the shivering jurymen. The woman, it is needless to say, represents the Mafia.

SPORTING NOTES.

It is intended in future, says *Truth*, to establish a royal enclosure on the old system which prevailed until the Court ceased to attend the races. To this will be admitted Ministers, past and present, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Household—and in fact, all persons who enjoy the privilege of the *entrée* The Prince of Wales will also invite a number of his personal friends, whose names will have to be submitted to the Queen for approval. There is to be another "Enclosure," adjoining the Royal one (but not communicating with it), to which admission will be granted by the Master of the Buckhounds, so that there will still be separate accommodation for all the social slip-slop and tag-rag and bobtail with which the existing enclosure has been crowded of late years. It is greatly to be regretted that this pen should be established. The Buckhounds should go, the Master should go, and the pen should go.

An unfortunate incident attended the opening event, the Wrottesley Hunters' Steeplechase, at Dunstall, for which Ding Dong was well backed. Owing to the immense crowd on the course, the junction where the horses turn into the straight to finish was completely blocked, and this caused Sylvia, who was leading, to run the wrong side of the rails, taking Ding Dong with her. The rider of Spider, perceiving the mistake, rode through the spectators, several of whom were knocked down, and he came in alone. Sylvia, however, was quickly turned round again, and finished second. An objection was lodged against the winner and Ding Dong on the Ground of having gone the wrong course, and, this being sustained, the race was awarded to Sylvia.

A useful plater, which won two shilling races at Gosforth-park, did not secure a bid at auction after either of his victories, although it does look curious that Garter Blue, the nag in question, should not be considered worth 50 guineas. Despite the well-known fact that she is smart over hurdles, she always pulls up lame after her races; but the infirmity of her limbs is more apparent than real, and the fact remains that she won three races at the meeting. Buyers of the eager sort, of whom Lord Rosslyn is a fair type, give substantial sums for platers which are unable to win a saddle at a country fair when once they have changed hands, but they would scorn the idea of annexing a useful, lame-all-round slave like Garter Blue.

In the race for the Juvenile Plate at Gosforth although Bonny Kate Filly ran very green and swerved at the sight of Weldon's whip, she won pretty comfortably. This is only the second time since the inauguration of the race that the winner has failed to come from the Highfield stable; but Bonny Kate was bred by Mr. Miles I'Anson at the Blink Bonny Stud, and was sold to her present owner, Mr. Macintyre, for 190 guineas, at Doncaster, last September. Though small, there is plenty of quality about the daughter of Bread Knife, and she was the first foal of her dam, Bonnie Elsie, who was picked up for 40 guineas, and is a direct descendant of that stout mare Caller Ou.

Ryan has tried what is in all probability a really good two years old filly in Glenayes, a brown daughter of Galopin and Spring Morn, who beat the three year old Guardian in a common canter. Behind the pair were Dunure, Susiana, and St. Cicely, and, if no mistake has been made, the winner must be extermely smart, as she is extraordinarily good looking, whilst she is only the second foal of her dam, whose first produce, a colt by Xenophon, was of no account. Glenayes is remarkably like her sire, and as she had all her opponents in trouble ere half the distance had been covered, she may win at Leicester.

In common with the gipsy and itinerant astrologer, the fraudulent tipster ought, says "Argus," to be amenable to the law, and should be punished as a rogue and vagabond, for by stating positively that his selections must win, he is undoubtedly obtaining money under false pretences. If, however, the law as it at present stands cannot interfere with these persons, no time should be lost in strengthening it, for the harm these imposters do is incredible, whilst their profits are enormous, and entirely derived from the gullibility of their clients, who belong to the poorer classes of society.

What do owners do with all the valuable stakes they win at racing nowadays? Lord Egremont in August, 1792, won at Brighton races a £50 plate with his horse Felix. Immediately after the race his lordship—who was on the stand—inquired of a local gentleman whether there was any Sunday school at Brighton. The answer which he received was that there were two. His lordship then desired that the value of the plate, won by his horse on that day, might be equally divided between them for the benefit of those laudable institutions.

The Grafton Hunt Steeplechase was brought off at Easton Neston-park, Towcester, before an exceedingly large and fashionable company, which included Lord Penrhyn, Duke of Grafton, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Lawrence, Lord Chesham, Lord Euston, Lord Capell, Lord Alfred Fitzroy, Hon. E. Douglas Pennant, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and Lord Sidmouth.

A scene occurred after the Towcester Steeple chase. Mr. Thompson rode Wild Meadow, who was favourite, but refused as usual. On arriving at the paddock Mr. Thompson, on being hooted, jumped off his horse to save himself from the mob, and the police carried him to the weighing-room amidst great excitement.

Mr. H. Hunt, jun., the owner of Silvers and, by Silurian—Wren, who won at Croxton, is the son of a local farmer who has won the Farmers' Plate at the same meeting oftener than he can perhaps remember, and who ran second with Bergere for that event yesterday. Wren, who is a half-bred mare by Onslow, has herself been returned a winner at the meeting held in the Duke of Rutland's park.

With regard to the many high-priced yearlings, says Mr. Corlett, that are engaged in the Portland Stakes of 3,000 sovs. to be run for at Leicester the most costly are the three St. Simons, of which La Fleche cost 5,500 guineas, Sanctissima, out of Wee Lassie, 3,900 guineas, and Miss Simon, out of Josyan, 3,200 guineas. We shall not see either of these until later in the year.

Mr. S. H. Hyde's two stalwart sons will not be required to superintend snow-clearing at Kempton-park this meeting; nor is either of them in England to render such service. The eldest is at the Cape with the Trojan, of which splendid liner he is first officer; and his brother has gone to the Sea of Azof as first officer of a large merchantman.

Father Confessor is quite likely to be asked a question with Lady Rosebery before the end of the week, as the mare is known to be in form, and should tell the Bedford Lodge connection to a nicety what chance the "Father" is possessed of for the City.

Sportsmen will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Allan Jeffrey, better known of late years as the "Member for Tattersall's." As a member of the Victoria Club, for many years he held a high poseition. Mr. Jeffrey had been ailing for fome time, and ultimately succumbed to a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. C. J. Cunningham, who still carries his left arm in a sling from the effects of his accident at Liverpool, received the congratulations of his friends on all sides after the success of Why Not, which is the joint property of himself and Mr. Perkins.

The Queen's Prize was such a great success that I am told it will become an annual Easter Monday race at Kempton, and it will no doubt in turn take rank with the Chester Cup, Northampton Stakes, and Great Metropolitan.

It is said that Lord Calthorpe has made a bid for L'Abbesse de Jouarre, and the mare may go into Jewitt's stable. It seems Lord Randolph Churchill is desirous of reducing the numerical strength of his team before departing to Mashonaland.

Ilex had a severe preparation for the Grand National and that race took so much out of him that he was beaten quite a furlong before he fell on the flat, happily without injuring himself or his rider.

The splint trouble that led to the defeat of Bluegreen at Newmarket last autumn, has entirely passed away, and he is sure to win one or more of his engagements at Ascot.

Baily for April has been published. It contains a good portrait of Colonel Kingscote, so well-known in the Badminton country. An engraving of Napoleon's charger Marengo is capitally done.

It is said Mr. H. Barclay's horses will soon be removed from Lambourne to Ilsley, where they are to be trained by Dover.

Tom Welden will ride Outtlestone both in the Guineas and the Derby.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c. Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by

T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S

EFFERVESCENT

POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the systen is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere

Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent

SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

COD LIVER OIL

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and Convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Trade WW Mark. **WILKINSON'S** Trade WW Mark.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS

PREPARED ONLY BY

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SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

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ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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Sole Agents for India:

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ALLSOPP'S

LIGHT PALE ALE

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EXTRA STOUT.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. BURTON ON TRENT. TRADE MARK

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

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For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

For COOLING Purposes, and

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THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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"SATIN POLISH."

SATIN POLISH

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st.

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"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, COUGHS, COLDS, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

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Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous,
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel,
Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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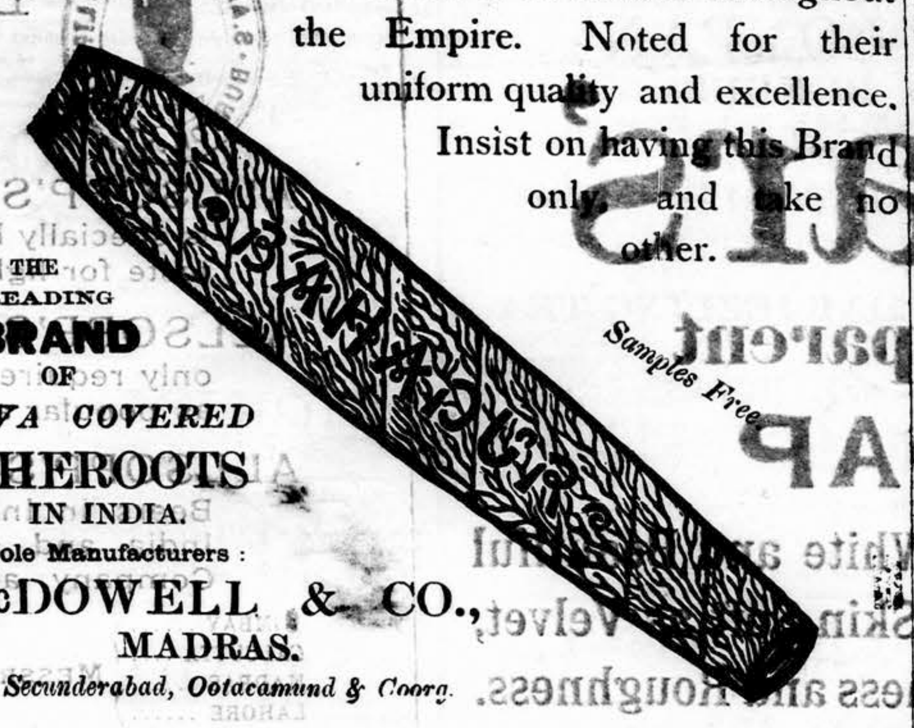
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GREEN
DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOWS FILTERS

PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR
WHITENING ALL ARTICLES OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER
SUCH AS
Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

Send for Samples and Wholesale Prices to
"BLANCO" AGENCY, 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
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Smoke no others.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

CIGARS
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30 to 50 % cheaper than anywhere else
LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co., BOMBAY & CALCUTTA, is the only firm in India supplying their Gold, Silver and Metal Watches at Trade Prices—direct to Wearers. Superior goods being sold at even less Price than ordinary quality by Agents, Middlemen or Retailers,—each of them being allowed commission and discounts to be added to first cost of the goods.

LONGINES' GOLD LEVER LADIES' WATCHES, Keyless, the Best in the World, the finest quality sold in England—are procurable in India from us only.

£ 16 or Rs. 192 net
For the heaviest cased, plain or enamelled.
Warranty 6 Years.

SOLDIERS' AND ARMY WATCHES. A very Superior Class, extra quality, extra strong, everlasting, neat, advantageous, Key Wind, plate, Levers—the finest time-keepers.

£ 2-2 or Rs. 25.
Warranty 4 Years.

18 CT. GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES, Keyless, heavy cased, our own Manufacture, ¾ plate, Lever, Chronometer Balances, 15 ruby Jewels, Adjusted, from ... ... Rs. 100
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Note.—Besides the above special Watches, Illustrated Catalogue will give you details of 85 grades of Watches,—the best assortment of Watches, of reliable quality found in India, Cottage time-pieces, the Regulation Field Glass of the French Army, etc., etc. We are confident to give the fullest satisfaction to all these favouring us with orders.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old ***
(Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old **
(Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old *
(Green Capsule.)

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